

Building a Rainbow

A History of the Buildings and Grounds
of the University of Hawai'i's Manoa Campus

Edited by Victor N. Kobayashi



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and Grounds of the
University of Hawaii's
Manoa Campus

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1983

Published by Hui O Students
University of Hawaii at Manoa

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Hui O Students

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This Project is also partially funded by the University of Hawaii in order to gather information helpful in identifying and preserving historic sites and buildings on the Manoa Campus.

Dedicated

To Beatrice Krauss and Masao Miyamoto

To the workers in Facilities Management

And to all who have contributed to

building a rainbow



Liberman sculpture. Photo by Duane Preble (1973)

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Foreword

This is an informal history of the University's Manoa Campus, written by a team of students, faculty, and alumni. It is primarily about the buildings and grounds, their origins, and how they came to be named. It deals with some of Manoa's off-campus facilities, such as the Lyon Arboretum and the Waikiki Aquarium, but not with all of them, such as the agricultural facilities in Waimanalo, Oahu.

Many of the essays were written by undergraduate students who had never engaged in original historical research. The project started as a class exercise, which was one of six required written assignments for a class in the Foundations of American Education, in Fall 1981. The students were to do a brief paper researching some very limited topic in the history of education, using primary sources. The intent of the assignment was in part to impress upon students how most American educators have very little knowledge of the historical environment in which they teach. We are all in a particular place that has a history, and gaining an understanding and appreciation of that history is part of being "educated." It was at this point that student Chuck Norwood suggested to the class that we undertake a project whereby each student would take a building from our own campus and research its history. The suggestion was accepted by the class.

Since there were more buildings to research than there were students in the class, we prevailed upon students in other sections of Foundations of American Education, as well as some graduate students, architecture students, and faculty, to assist us in the project. Elsa Souza, a student in the class, took on

the task of obtaining a grant from ASUH, the student senate, in order for us to publish the research. Elsa proved to be a talented lobbyist, and gained the support of many ASUH senators, who saw value in the project. Vice President Harold Masumoto was also approached by us for underwriting the printing. None of the funds were used to compensate the researchers and writers. All of the funds provided by our grants were used for photography, typesetting, printing, and binding.

The project was interesting and stimulating to the students, but at the end of the year, I was stuck with the tremendous task of editing the manuscripts and rewriting and integrating the material into a book. Most of the students had other plans for the summer. More research was required for many of the drafts, and the entire summer, 1982, was devoted to this task. It also became apparent that the project would never end, if all the information that was needed to be included in this volume was to be gathered. The project also involved going through hundreds of photographs, and I had foolishly taken on this enormous task.

Most of the material in this volume was originally documented as to sources through footnotes. Although these footnotes were eliminated in the final draft, those curious about our sources of information are invited to consult the first draft manuscript that has been deposited in the University Library.

Victor N. Kobayashi
Editor

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Many persons generously gave their time in assisting the completion of this project. Masao Miyamoto, retired University photographer, generously searched through his photograph negative files for many of the pictures used here. Eleanor Au of Hamilton Library provided much help in going through material in the University Archives. Typing was done by Pauline Aoki, Raelene Hamada, Clarice Lai, Lynn Maeda, and Nami Tokimasa. Raelene Hamada undertook the task of going through the entire file of *Ka Leo* back issues and University Planning Office building files, while Chuck Norwood combed through the Regents' Minutes in Bachman Hall and got students in the School of Architecture to assist us. Graduate students in the Department of Educational Foundations, Patricia Fujitani, Malia Johnson, Les Matsuura, and Karen Takemoto kindly helped in some of the research, while Paul S. K. Yuen, undergraduate student in American Studies did archival research as well as last minute photo reprography. Elsa Souza was especially energetic in obtaining financial support from ASUH, while Gordon Ito, David Huff, and Randy Kop were most encouraging in helping us to launch the project. Charles Bouslog, David Kittelson, Beatrice Krauss, and Russell McLeod were always helpful in providing us with new information and leads.

Many others, too numerous to mention assisted us, but the following are those whom we especially prevailed upon: Honolulu Advertiser, Masaru Akamatsu, AMERON HC&D, Shiro Amioka, Takashi Anbe, Associate Students of the University of Hawaii, Alexander Atherton, Hanna Lou Bennett, Don Blaser, Elmer E. Botsai, James Brandon, James Burgoyne, Liz Butler, Priscilla Ching-Chung, Michaelyn Chou, Edward Chui, Gregg Correa, Ed Curtis, Charles DeLuca, Jean Erhorn, Hubert Everly, Melvin Ezer,

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The acknowledgements above are an expression of our gratitude; all information and opinions included herein remain the responsibility of the writers and the editor, and Hui O Students, and not of the persons named above or of the University of Hawaii. Mahalo.

—Hui O Students and V.N.K.

Introduction

The Setting of the University of
Hawaii’s Manoa Campus

by Charles S. Bouslog

The campus sits at the mouth of Manoa Valley, where it widens and moves across the plain to Waikiki and the sea. The valley is wide and deep, the back walls slanting gradually. It is like an amphitheater. The only other Hawaiian valley with a similar shape is smaller Waipio Valley on the Big Island. In geologic time, many secondary eruptions turned a series of eroded, deep valleys into a flat floor. These former valleys survive only as wide incised grooves extending down the steep walls of 2,000 foot pali’s. The climate has been described as somewhat “Mediterranean.” Precipitation at the head may be more than 160 inches a year; at the University it is about thirty. Cooling tradewinds from the northeast flow at ten to forty miles per hour during most of the year. There are perhaps three square miles.

At the head of the valley, where cumulus clouds rest much of the time, rains may provide as many as ten waterfalls, each of which has a name. The largest and best known is “Manoa Falls.” At its base is a sizeable pool, in which according to legend, resides a *mo’o* that eats people; but the pool is much used, especially after hiking up and down the steep trail behind it. Manoa Stream, filled by the many waterfalls, runs some 5.9 miles, passes on the eastern rim of the campus, between the East-West Center and Waahila Ridge, and drains a 3,500 acre area. The stream had been diverted to the east by a lava flow from Puu Kakea (Sugar Loaf), a cinder cone on the ridge below Tantalus. The campus itself sits on this

gently sloping flow, with the man-made Quarry at the edge of the flow.

There is the frequent spectacle of rainbows, for rain spreading over the mountains into the upper valley may encounter bright, iridescently transforming sunshine. Hence the name of Manoa athletic teams.

The campus is in three main parts: (1) the *Makai* Campus (below Dole Street, now occupied by student dormitories and the new Law School Library and the entire Quarry); (2) the Central (bounded by Dole Street, University Avenue, Mid-Pacific Institute, and faculty housing; and including the Bio-Medical complex and the auxiliary services areas); and (3) the non-contiguous *Mauka* Campus (containing the University of Hawaii Press, the Astronomy Institute, and tropical agriculture areas, along Kolowalu Street and Woodlawn Drive). There is also the Lyon Arboretum near the head of the valley and on the seaside at Waikiki is the aquarium. In 1982, this covered 427 acres:

1. Main Campus (258.58 acres)	
(1) <i>Makai</i> Campus	88.6 acres
(2) Central Campus	126.08
Education (West of University Ave.)	15.4
(3) <i>Mauka</i> Campus	28.5
2. Lyon Arboretum	124
3. Waikiki Aquarium	2.35
4. Faculty Apartments	42.7

Building a Rainbow



The campus in 1923, with Manoa Valley in the background, and the original Cooke Field in the foreground; Gartley Hall is to the left, and Hawaii Hall is in the center. University Archives Photo (1923)



College of Hawaii Seal: Neo-Classical Columns, Diamond Head, the Mid-Pacific, as seen through a porthole.

Chapter I

Beginning a Rainbow The College of Hawaii 1907-1917

by Victor Kobayashi

On March 25, 1907, Governor George Carter signed Act 24, and thus established the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of the Territory of Hawaii. Within a few months, the newly appointed Board of Regents proceeded to search for campus sites and for the College's first president. The first Regents were Marston Campbell, a civil engineer; Charles Franklin Eckart, director of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association Experiment Station; Alonzo Gartley, Hawaiian Electric Company manager; and Walter Gifford Smith, editor of the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*. The chairman was Henry Ernest Cooper, a lawyer who had government positions in both the former Republic of Hawaii and the Territory. After studying various sites, the Regents on June 19, 1907, decided on a lower Manoa Valley location, and negotiations were made to secure the former crown lands of Puahia and several sections of the Highland Park tract in the valley. In the meantime, a temporary campus was to be located on Young Street, near Victoria Street (neighboring what is now the Admiral Richard Thomas Square). The land was leased from Cecil Brown for \$50 per year.

The Department of Public Instruction (today, the Department of Education) had secured an adjoining lot *mauka* of the temporary college campus, on Victoria Street, in order to build a new Honolulu High School campus and had no use for the old William Maertens' house on its premises. The College acquired the Victorian style frame building moving it a few feet back to its own lot, and turning it to face Young Street.

That same year, in 1907, Honolulu High School was renamed McKinley High School. Thus from a very early period, the history of a school which would

become an important source of Manoa students (and later a president, Fujio Matsuda) was associated with the University. It was also the only public secondary school in Honolulu, except for the teacher training Normal School, until 1930, when Theodore Roosevelt High School was established. The Regents had even considered in 1907, for the position of the College's first leader, Marion M. Scott, principal of McKinley High School and an educator from California who in the 1870's had worked in Japan to help establish the Tokyo Normal School.

However, on December 6, 1907, the Regents appointed Willis T. Pope as acting head of the College at an annual salary of \$2,000. Although his term began on January 1 of the following year, Pope went to work immediately, such that, at the next Regent's meeting, on December 12, 1907, he submitted a request for furniture, chemical materials, and apparatus, for which the Regents gave \$1,400, after going over his list, item by item.

John Gilmore was appointed the first President of the College. He arrived in Honolulu in late August 1908, and in the following month, regular classes began with 5 freshmen, 5 preparatory students and 13 faculty, including Gilmore. (Earlier in 1908, the College held its first classes, but they were for the five preparatory students who were not yet qualified for College work.)

A new wooden building was erected on the temporary Young Street campus in 1908 at a cost of \$4,320. Located *mauka* of the Maertens' building, forming an "L" next to it, the new building provided needed space, since half of the Maertens' building (the living room) was used to house the College's first library. The new building had 15 rooms, with classrooms, laboratories, offices, and storerooms. It was moved in 1912 to the Manoa Campus where it served as a chemistry laboratory until the opening of Gartley Hall in 1922. It became the site of the famous research on the liquifying of chaulmoogra oil (so it could be better administered to leprosy patients) which brought international acclaim to President Arthur Dean. Dean completed the research by chemistry instructor Alice Ball who had died in the

course of the project in this modest building which was eventually razed.

John W. Gilmore's appointment as the first president was indicative of the influence of prestigious Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, in the early years of the University of Hawaii's history. Gilmore held two degrees from Cornell. The Regents sought the advice of President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell, who in turn had recommended Gilmore. Cornell at that time was one of the most highly regarded land grant institutions that had both a college of agriculture and a college of mechanic arts. Although a private institution, its agricultural department had qualified for federal grants under the Morrill Acts. Cornell had been a pioneer in the history of American higher education in the attempt to meld in university studies both the need for practical, modern subjects and the need for high standards in the study of culture and the humanities.

A large portion of the early faculty had Cornell connections: Minnie Chipman (arts), John Mason Young (engineering), Vaughan MacCaughey (botany), and J. F. Illingworth (entomology). The first dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in 1920, Arthur L. Andrews, was a humanities scholar who had taught at Cornell before coming to Hawaii in 1910. Gilmore had told the Regents at their meeting on June 16, 1910, upon recommending Andrews' appointment, that Andrews "... has for the past eight years been teaching in Cornell University, where the principles of scholarship and student activities are very much in line with our ideas here."

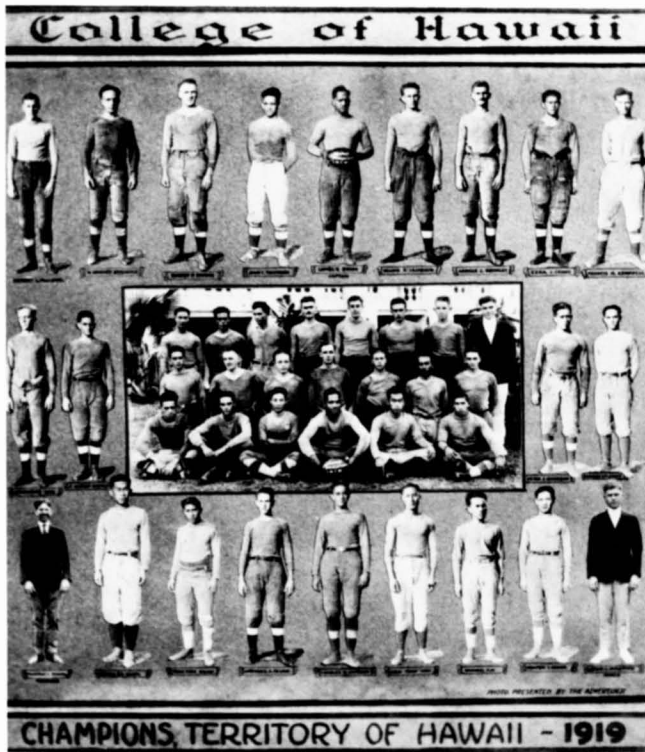
In later years, President Crawford had studied at Cornell, and many of the Hawaii students were encouraged to do graduate or other studies at Ithaca. For a time, many Manoa professors with Cornell connections participated as officials in the annual "Cornell Games" inaugurated in 1913 in Hawaii. Honolulu high schools, including McKinley, Punahou, St. Louis, and Kamehameha, engaged in relays, and other track and field events which emphasized cooperation among participants, rather than individual athletic stars. The Cornell Club of Honolulu sponsored these games which had originated in Ithaca. The



The College's first building, in 1907, was the William Maertens' house, which once housed the Chinese Consulate. After the College moved to Manoa in 1912, McKinley High School, which was at that time located on the adjoining lot, used the building for extra classroom space as its own enrollments swelled. The building was demolished several years later. McKinley moved to its present site, nearby on King Street, in 1923. University Photo (n.d.)



A plain wood frame building was constructed on the Young Street campus in 1908. The next year, the faculty, which outnumbered the students, but were known by them all, had their photograph taken on the steps of the building. *Front Row, from left to right:* Vaughan MacCaughey, Arthur R. Keller, Agnes Hunt, J. S. Donagho, Carrie P. Green, Briggs E. Porter; *Middle Row:* William A. Bryan, Raymond C. Severance, John Mason Young, President John W. Gilmore; *Back Row:* Mildred Yoder, Frank T. Dillingham, Minnie E. Chipman. Keller, Donagho, Young, and Gilmore would later have Manoa buildings or roads named after them. University Archives Photo (c1909)



By 1919, the College of Hawaii finally produced a football team which won the Territorial championship with a record of four wins and one tie in contests against club and military teams. Coach was David L. Crawford, who became the University's third president, succeeding Arthur L. Dean in 1927. (Crawford stands in the upper right corner of the central group photo; he also appears in the bottom right corner. Former *Maui News* Editor, Ezra J. Crane, stands in the top row, second from the right, next to Francis Kanahele.) *Advertiser* Photo (1919). University Archives

The University's interest in astronomy predated the move to Manoa. In 1909, an observatory was built on the Kaimuki Lava Cone (just behind the present Kaimuki Fire Station, near Crater Road). The approach of Halley's Comet in January, 1910, provided the impetus for this project. \$1434.50 was raised from the community to build this structure on property donated by the Kaimuki Land Co. Over 2,000 persons came to view the comet through the College's six-inch telescope. Later, the land was sold. University Photo (Oct. 1, 1956)



The University's first football team was organized in Fall 1909, and was comprised of students and faculty. The front lawn of the old Maertens' Building on Young Street served as the campus' first practice field. The team won its first game, which was against McKinley High School, 6 to 5, on October 23, 1909. It won two games that year from McKinley, but lost two to Punahou School. University Photo (c1909)



phrase, "Above All Nations is Humanity," is permanently inscribed on the entry to the campus, Founders' Gate, was another tribute to Cornell for it was a quotation from the writings of Goldwin Smith, Cornell's eminent historian.

In 1911, the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of the Territory of Hawaii officially changed its cumbersome name to the briefer "College of Hawaii," a name that had been in common use from the outset, and had even been mentioned in the 1907 Act. In 1912, the College moved to its permanent home in Manoa Valley, and held its first commencement exercises on June 3, 1912, with four bachelor's degrees conferred to Leslie Cooper Clark, Louise Gulick, William S. Hartung, and Young Fook Tong. The ceremony was held on a temporary platform, with the weeds surrounding it trimmed for the occasion.

The Manoa Campus in the Early Years

The early Manoa Campus was covered with a tangle of kiawe trees (*algaroba*), wild lantana, and *panini* cactus. Early in 1909, the College began clearing the Highland Park Tract area of the campus. In September 1910, with the Territory providing the funds, at the Regents' request, a poultry shed and a dairy barn were built and put into operation. President Gilmore went personally to California in Fall 1910, to purchase cattle "of good breed" and poultry from the Stanford farm and other places. Dr. Frederick Krauss was probably the first to have an office in Manoa in the Dairy Building. He gave lectures in the Young Street classroom, but conducted laboratory work in Manoa.

The area that was to become the University Farm (located on what is now the area east of Hawaii Hall) was made up of small fields, from one-tenth to one-fourth of an acre, each surrounded by loose rock walls. Each area had been farmed by individual Chinese and Hawaiian tenants. All of the rock had to be removed. There was also much rock both on the

ground and buried in the soil. It took ten years to clear 22 acres. The late Dr. Frederick Krauss estimated that 5,000 cubic yards of stone were removed from the stone walls alone.

The rock was piled in an area just east of Hawaii Hall and covered almost an acre, with rock piled five feet high. The rock was sold to builders and contractors for ten cents a wagonload. The "moss rock"—rock that had lichen growing on it—was, according to William Meinecke (second graduating class, in 1913), considered high class material and sold for twenty-five cents a load," and used for buildings. The ordinary rock was transported to Honolulu Harbor for use as ballast for the ships.

On May 15, 1911, the Regents discussed what to do about seven groups of Hawaiian squatters, including one group that tilled the land, on the College's Puahia lot. Strongly objecting to their presence because "some of them are addicted to carousing and drinking," they voted to evict them.

Professor John S. Donagho became acting dean upon President Gilmore's resignation in 1913. At the third annual commencement, on June 1, 1914, the College awarded three bachelor's degrees and its first advanced degree, a Master of Science, to Alfred Warren. Even then, the thesis titles were formidable. Hawaii's first thesis was "A Study of the Food Habits of the Hawaiian Dragon-Flies with Reference to Their Economic Relation to the Rest of Insect Fauna."

Arthur L. Dean, a Yale assistant professor of chemistry, became the second president in 1914. Although it seemed that there was much progress made, the Manoa Campus, to someone coming from an established university such as Yale must have been a shock. In 1927, Dean admitted his disappointment in the campus after he had arrived in June 1914.

Immediately in front [the *ewa* side] of Hawaii Hall was a strip of lawn, perhaps 75 feet wide. The wooden building moved up from Young Street, stained a dull brown, was the only other building on what is now the Campus. Dirt roads, which were impassable in wet weather, straggled through the grounds and disappeared among the trees and bushes in the direction of the farm. A neighboring dairyman paid a small monthly rate for the privilege of running his

cows through the lands and they wandered about at all hours and places.

There were also meager financial resources. Dean found that there was only \$6,269.88 to pay for the many current expenses that couldn't be paid using federal funds for the fiscal year 1914-1915.

One sensed, or thought he did, a general feeling of watchful waiting on the part of the community, a questioning attitude as to whether the college amounted to anything, or ever would. I was told, confidentially, that during the 1913 Session of the Legislature one prominent citizen had even gone so far as to draft a bill to abolish the College of Hawaii, but the bill had not been introduced. Free sugar was upon us.

Yet, Dean saw conditions steadily improve as he immersed himself in the new environment.

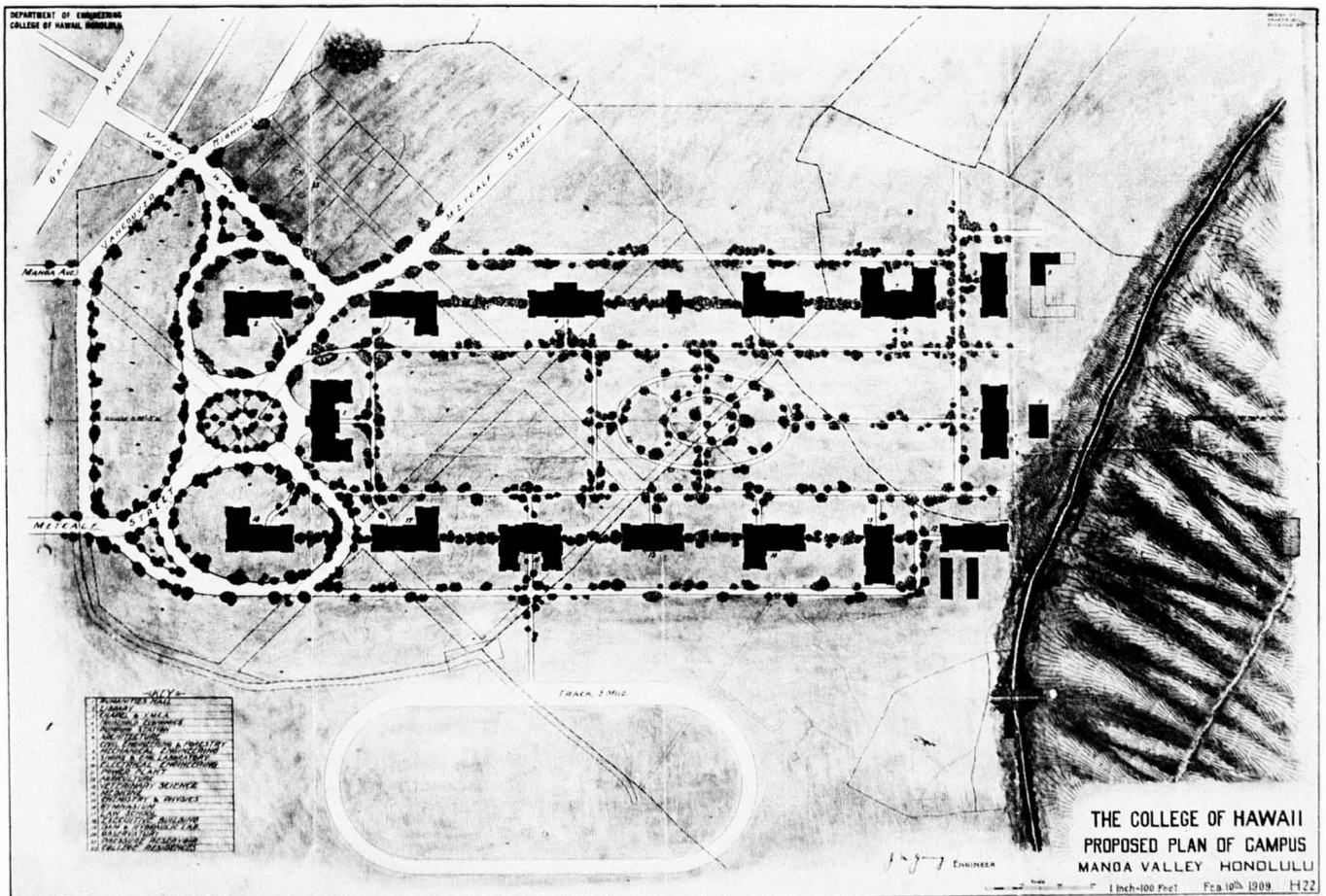
On May 21, 1914, Governor Lucius Pinkham appointed the first woman to the Board of Regents. She was Mrs. Clarence Ashford, wife of the First Circuit Court Judge. She had been a special student of the College in 1910, and two of her own children had been enrolled as students. Regent Ashford set herself the task of improving the campus. In 1915, she succeeded in persuading the President of Alexander & Baldwin, Joseph P. Cooke, to contribute \$1,500 to clear and grade a large area of wild campus land approximately bounded by what is now University Avenue, Campus Road, the Campus Center Building, and the parking lots behind Sinclair Library, converting it into the first Cooke Field, completed that year. In Spring 1915, the Legislature appropriated twice as much as they had appropriated in 1913. When the College opened in September 1915, registration increased over 50% over the previous year, from 21 to 33 regular students.

Campus roads were unpaved; they were dirt roads covered with gravel, and were often riddled with mud puddles in a valley noted for its high rainfall. During the wet season, President Dean himself delivered faculty members to Hawaii Hall on his horse and buggy. William Meinecke, who graduated in 1913, recalled that he and many students took Honolulu Rapid Transit's Manoa Valley streetcar to what is now

Kamehameha and Oahu Avenues (near College Hill); from there they walked on unpaved roads, and along Maile Way to Hawaii Hall. He told the reporter for the *Alumni News* (of December 5, 1950) that Honolulu Rapid Transit had provided a shelter at the College Hill stop, where students could wait out the frequent Manoa showers. After that, there was the mud to contend with, in an era when students and faculty were required to wear shoes:

The problem of removing mud that collected on one's shoes in excess quantities along Maile Way was solved practically by having sticks available at intervals that coincided with the ultimate mud that could be collected by one pair of shoes. These sticks were used to scrape off the mud, then stuck upright in the ground for the use of the next pilgrim.

In late 1914, however, steps were taken to help remedy part of the situation by Professor Arthur Keller who seemed to be, throughout the years, always available to help the College, and later the University, to economize by doing campus improvement projects himself, or with his students. Keller proposed a research project in which an experimental road would be constructed on campus in order to test different kinds of road material. He got the City and County of Honolulu to loan its road machinery, and the Territory to contribute \$5,000 for materials. The resulting paved road, complete with curbing, was 20 feet wide and ran 1,600 feet from Metcalf Street to Maile Way. The road ran on part of today's Campus Road, then turned about 75 feet in front of Hawaii Hall (the *ewa* side, near where Dean Hall and Crawford Hall stand today) into Maile Way, which bordered the Mills School campus (today Mid-Pacific Institute). Keller and his students completed the road in 1916. Since there was no University Avenue at this time between Metcalf and Maile, contractors used this new road to haul their supplies into their Manoa Valley development projects. Nevertheless, "For the first time since moving to Manoa Valley," President Dean wrote in his 1917 report to the Regents, "the College is readily accessible by automobile in all sorts of weather and a battery of foot-scrapers is not



Engineering professor John Mason Young designed the earliest known plan for the Manoa Campus on February 10, 1909, several years before the College had settled in Manoa. At top, left, "Vancouver Highway" is today part of University Avenue. Young included buildings for a law school, medicine, veterinary science, and architecture in the quadrangle. He placed an observatory on top of Waahila Ridge to the right, off the diagram, aligned on the axis that runs east-west (right to left) through the quadrangle. A dam and hydraulic laboratory were located on Manoa Stream, at bottom right. University Archives (1909)



Joseph Francis Charles Rock (1884-1962), botanist.
University Archives Photo (n.d.)

required at the front door.” Keller and his students went on to build a drainage system for the campus that was completed in Spring 1918, further alleviating the problem of mud on a campus visited frequently by rain showers.

As the campus was further cleared away of weeds, wild bushes, and rocks, attention turned to making part of the campus into a botanical garden. In 1914, Joseph Francis Rock was appointed to the Buildings and Grounds Faculty Committee, and charged with the responsibility of developing twenty acres of the campus into a botanical garden. By 1918, Rock had planted 500 different species, many from Asia and the Americas. Regent Ashford also got the Outdoor Circle to contribute several rare plants to the campus collection. In 1917, President Dean reported to the Regents that the plantings were planned so that as buildings were built, none of the more valuable plants would be displaced. Even just before his death, on December 5, 1962, Rock contributed plants to the University which became a campus-wide botanical garden.

Born in Vienna, Joseph Franz Karl Rock came to the U.S. in 1905, and to Hawaii in 1907 as one of three full-time teachers at Mills School (today incorporated into Mid-Pacific Institute). In 1908 he became a botanist for the Territory’s forestry division, and in 1911 joined the College of Hawaii. Rock was largely a self-taught man, not only about plants, but also in languages. He was fluent in his native German, in English, Hungarian, Chinese, Italian, French, Spanish, and Tibetan, as well as in the Latin and Greek expected of all educated persons at that time. At age 16 he had taught Arabic at Vienna University, which in 1930 awarded him a Doctor of Laws degree. Hawaii awarded him an honorary doctorate in 1962. Many of his books on Hawaiian plants are still of value to botanists today. No building is named after him; but Rock Road, which once ran roughly on where the portion of Maile Way today is located, behind Webster and Spalding Halls, was named after him. (For many years, World War II veterans’ dormitory students who lived in wooden barracks which were situated near there thought

“Rock Road” was named for the condition of the road.) Rock’s name has been immortalized in a more enduring way on a campus known for buildings disappearing: hundreds of plants and birds have been named in his honor. If one ever comes across biological specimens with the species name of *Rockii* or the genus name of *Rockia*, that plant or bird is named after the University’s founder of the botanical garden which is the Manoa Campus.

Hawaii Hall (1912)

by Leanne Sugai

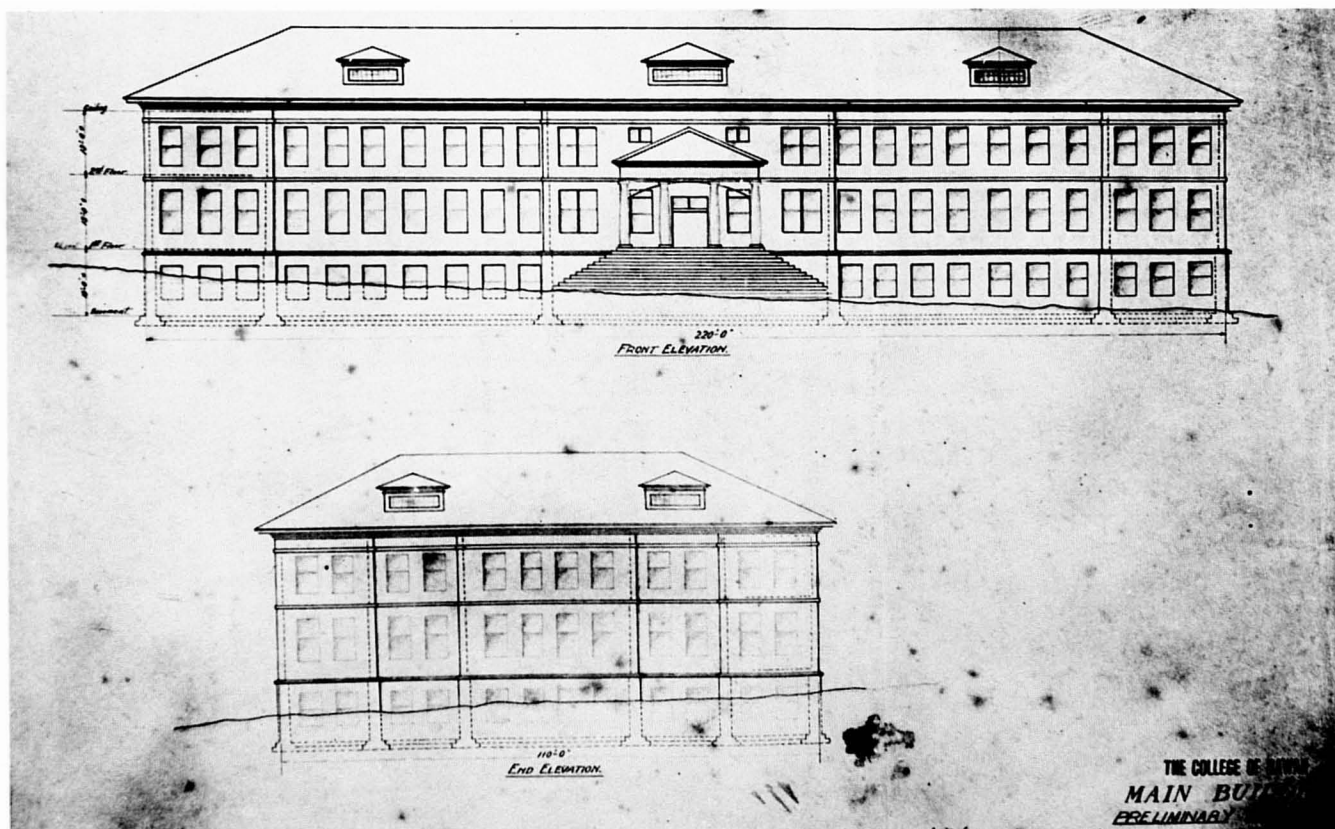
The University’s first permanent building was Hawaii Hall, completed in 1912. If one were to dig up its original cornerstone, the native lava rock would be inscribed, “1911,” but the cornerstone laying ceremonies were held on January 22, 1912, after delays at the end of 1911.

In preparation for the ceremonies, kiawe trees had been cleared and planks set up to seat those attending this important event. The site was still part of a dairy farm, and during the rites cows wandered about, oblivious of the auspicious event.

The building was called the “Main Building” for ten years, until March 17, 1922, when the Regents officially renamed it “Hawaii Hall.” Completed in 1912, it initially housed most of the entire College’s early operations: administration, library, animal husbandry laboratory, classrooms, art studio, and athletic locker room. When books from the library in the old Maertens’ house on the Young Street campus were moved into their new quarters in Hawaii Hall in 1912, they were put through windows since the front of the building was newly filled in and too soft to allow trucks to run over it. The library was located on the *mauka* side of the first floor.

In 1910 President Gilmore had told the Regents that the building would cost about \$200,000, but he had, upon examining the financial condition of the Territory, decided on asking for only \$50,000 with an extra \$10,000 for furnishing and fixtures.

Although Professor John Mason Young claimed to



Preliminary drawings for Hawaii Hall by John Mason Young, the University's first professor of engineering. The completed plans for the building were by Architect Clinton Ripley. University Archives (Jan. 15, 1909)



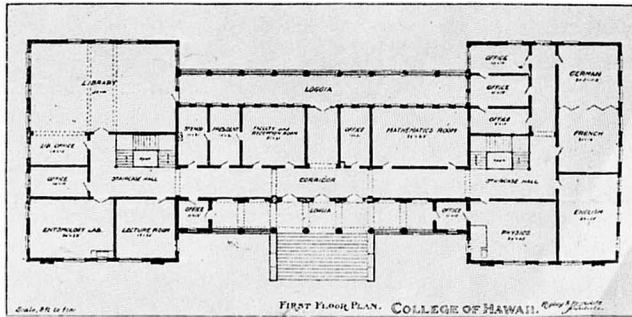
Kiawe or algaroba trees covered much of the campus grounds in 1910 and were considered an eyesore at that time. All of the kiawe in Hawaii are considered to be descendents of the original seed from the Royal Botanic Gardens of Paris, planted in downtown Honolulu in 1828 by Father Bachelot of the Catholic Mission. But the tree is a native of Peru. In the early seventies, many years after the founding of the College of Hawaii, a professor and his wife chained themselves to save the kiawe trees when the College of Business Administration was built. Kiawe trees are still found on many parts of the campus, but today they are probably outnumbered by monkeypod trees. Kiawe is actually a useful tree, since its flowers, via bees, yield excellent honey; its wood makes a charcoal that gives *hulihuli* chicken a wonderful flavor; and its yellow beans make good fodder for cattle. University Photo (n.d.)



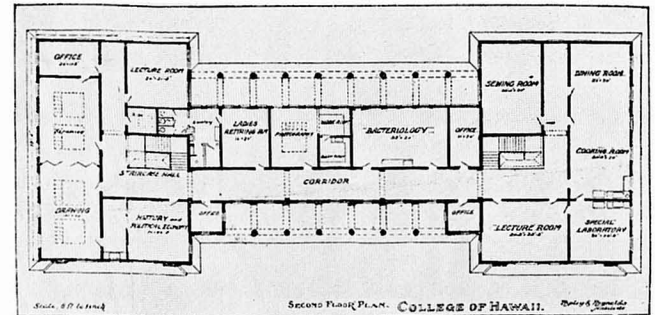
On January 22, 1912, the cornerstone ceremonies were held for the College of Hawaii's first permanent building, today named "Hawaii Hall." University Archives Photo (Jan. 22, 1912)



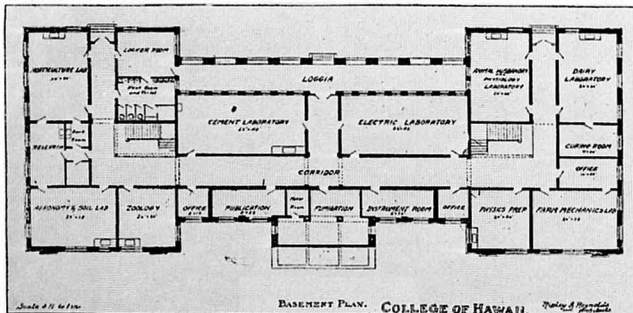
The cornerstone ceremony for Hawaii Hall took place under scrub kiawe trees on a roughly put together platform that served as a stage, but the audience was dressed respectably. In the background is Makiki Roundtop. University Archives Photo (Jan. 22, 1912)



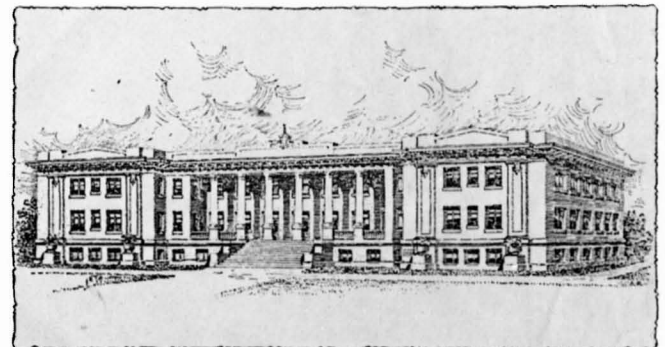
First floor plan, Hawaii Hall. Originally, the front of the building was the side facing west or *ewa*. The back side did not have steps to the lawn but had a colonnaded balcony area or "loggia" as designated, above. Later, this area would be called a "lanai" by students who once served sandwiches there to raise funds for the first campus swimming tank that was eventually built in 1921. Steps were later added, such that today, the side facing Varney Circle and the Mall is often called the "front". Drawing, *College of Hawaii, Annual Catalogue*, May, 1912.



Second floor plan, Hawaii Hall. Art students in the 50's had many of their studio courses here, while accountants who graduated from Manoa in the 60's remember Hawaii Hall as the headquarters for the College of Business Administration. In 1916, after experiencing two Hawaii Hall fires, the Regents finally decided to insure campus buildings, for \$100,000. Since the University did not have insurance funds appropriated until the 1917 legislature met, Castle and Cooke insurance agents agreed to give the University a year's credit on the insurance premium. Drawing, *College of Hawaii, Annual Catalogue*, May, 1912.



Floor drawing of Hawaii Hall Basement, 1911, by Architects Ripley and Reynolds. Students in the 1920's called the basement "the Dungeon". It housed the athletic locker rooms then, as well as a human skeleton, used in anatomy classes, kept, of course, in a closet. Drawing, *College of Hawaii, Annual Catalogue*, May, 1912.



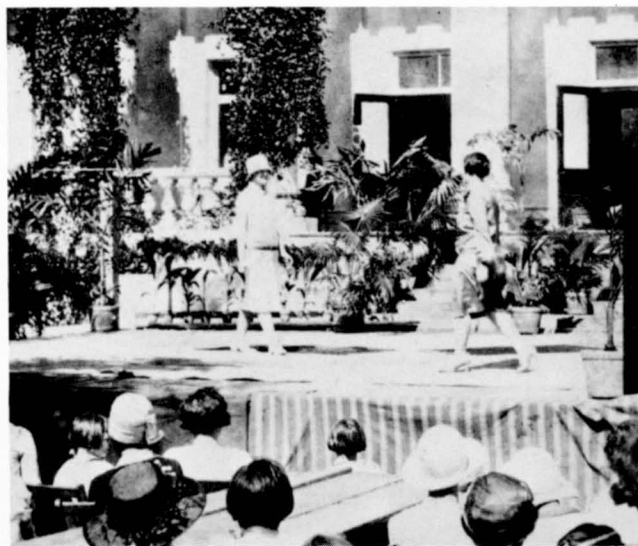
The Main Building, the first permanent structure on the Manoa Campus, completed in 1912. Renamed Hawaii Hall in 1922, it continues to be one of the symbols of the University of Hawaii. Drawing, *College of Hawaii, Annual Catalogue*, May, 1912.



The original front of Hawaii Hall faced the quadrangle and University Avenue, and sported a flag pole. The back side (now facing Varney Circle, and today's front) had a view of the University farms. University Archives Photo (n.d.)



Women's physical culture class in front of Hawaii Hall. (Hawaii Hall also housed athletic locker rooms until 1927.) Black bloomers were required! University Archives Photo (n.d.)



Hawaii Hall's front steps (*ewa* side) were sometimes converted into a stage for a fashion show, as shown above in a scene from the twenties. University Archives Photo (n.d.)



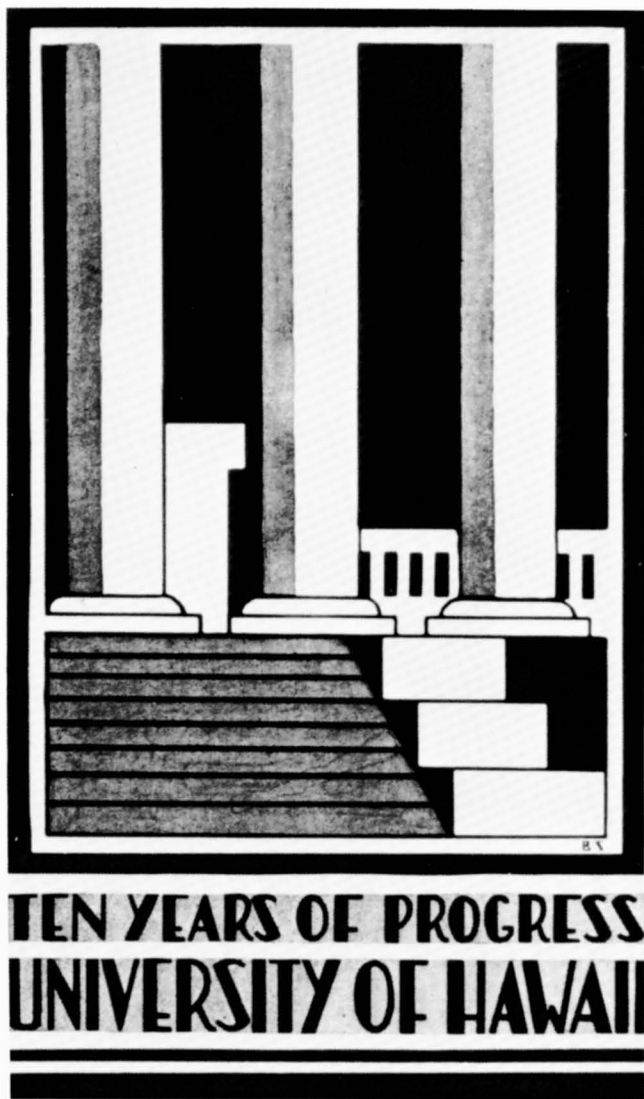
The Eighth Commencement was held on the front steps of Hawaii Hall (facing the Old Quadrangle) in 1919, with the first (and former) governor of the Territory of Hawaii, Sanford B. Dole, in attendance (with white beard). Five bachelor's degrees were awarded to the graduates who are seated with audience, in front row, right. University Archives Photo (1919)



Lines of registrants extended from Hawaii Hall to Dean Hall (shown above), and to Gartley Hall, to the right. Today, registration lines continue at Klum Gymnasium, but shoes often have been left at home. University Archives Photo (n.d.)



An early 1930's commencement, on the side of Hawaii Hall facing today's Varney Circle. Farrington Hall stands in the background (completed in 1930), and Andrews Outdoor Theatre was not yet available, since it was completed in 1935. University Archives Photo (c1930's)



Photos or drawings of Hawaii Hall have graced many University catalogues and other official publications, including the one above, used on the cover of a 1929 report on the ten years since 1920, when the campus had acquired university status. A *Ka Leo* student reporter wrote in 1957 that the building, from an architectural point of view, was a "pillared and pilloried example of the declining days of the great classical revival movement of the early nineteenth century." University Archives Photo (1929)



The front steps of Hawaii Hall served many registration lines until enrollments rendered the site inadequate. University Archives Photo (n.d.)



A lecture room in Hawaii Hall sometimes served as the site for drama presentations in the early years at Manoa. In 1925, students and faculty converted the front steps of Hawaii Hall into a spectacular setting for Henry Van Dyke's play, *House of Rimmon*, with scenes set in Damascus. Edgeworth Photo (1925) University Archives

have designed the details of Hawaii Hall except for the front, the official architect of the building was Clinton Ripley, who told the Regents in 1911 that Young had prepared only the floor plans. The Regents paid Ripley \$3,942 for the title to the plans. Bids for construction were taken and after some lively discussion, the Regents awarded the contract to the Lord-Young Engineering Co., which submitted a bid for \$65,700. Professor Young was the chief engineer and president of the rival Pacific Engineering Company, which had submitted a bid only \$25 more than Lord-Young. Perhaps because of his lack of involvement in the building, Professor Young almost lost his job, when President Gilmore recommended in 1912 to the Regents that Young be dropped from the faculty because he was spending too much time away from College duties. Regent Charles Hemenway persuaded the Regents at the same meeting to delay such a decision, since he believed that Young might be talked into resigning. John Young turned out to outlast Gilmore (who resigned early the next year), and eventually even had a complex of buildings named after him. The legislature appropriated \$75,000 for Hawaii Hall.

Today, Hawaii Hall houses the Chancellor's office, the School of Social Work, and the University Relations offices. When the University reorganized to become a systems-wide network of campuses that included the Community Colleges, the Manoa Campus Chancellor's office made Hawaii Hall its headquarters in 1971. In 1980-81, Hawaii Hall was remodeled at the cost of about \$130,000, but it is still in need of further repairs, since much of the woodwork is infested with termites. Walter Muraoka, University planner, considers a complete renovation, which calls for tearing out the insides of the building, to be soon required.

Tragedy on the Steps of Hawaii Hall *by Robert E. Potter*

In the 1920's when the University was small, a major part of the college life was the rivalry between the

"wise and experienced" sophomores and the "naive, green" freshmen. This rivalry was common on all campuses throughout the nation and included the practice known as "hazing."

The organized sophomore class each year decreed regulations for the freshmen, specifying what they could or could not wear, how they should respond to their "elders" in the student body, where they might and might not go, etc. These regulations were often enforced by sanctions, exclusions, and even corporal punishment, including the paddle.

The University of Hawaii had its hazing each year, plus other inter-class contests. Traditionally the girls competed in a song contest between freshmen and sophomores. The boys had an annual tug-of-war, a sand bag relay, and a flag rush. The flag rush was the big event of the opening weeks of school. The sophomores would plant a smooth, graphite-coated pole, at least eighteen feet tall with a flag nailed to its top. The freshmen boys would attempt to tear the flag down while the sophomores defended the pole. Generally the fight lasted for about two hours before upper classmen, acting as officials, called off the contest if the freshmen had not succeeded.

In the 1922 flag rush, the sophomores used handcuffs on the freshmen, but at a critical point in the contest, the freshmen released a swarm of bees, which drove off the sophomore defenders, giving the freshmen a chance to scale the pole and tear down the flag.

The rules for the 1923 flag rush prohibited such tactics, limiting the tactics to the "rules and customs of the wrestling ring." And in the news stories in the local papers, great things were predicted for the 1923 flag rush, which was to be held on September 21. A *Star Bulletin* story of September 19 was headlined: "Flag Rush at University Friday Promises New Thrills." But that flag rush never came off.

The 1923 fall enrollment included 153 freshmen and 91 sophomores. Among the sophomore decrees for that year was a ban on freshmen entering Main (now Hawaii) Hall by the front entrance. "Don't enter through the front door—never," read the order. Traditionally, the freshmen attempted to force an



Students gather near Hawaii Hall (in the background) for flag rush in the early 1920's, on a site near Dean Hall (built in 1929). Strict dress codes were in effect, but parking space was liberally available. Students were not yet "into" backpacks, which began to appear in the late 1970's. University Archives Photo (n.d.)



Rules for flag rush began to be codified so that by September 1921, the pole height was specified to be 18 feet above the ground, with no grease, oil, fresh paint, or nails put on the pole. Nevertheless, students found ways around these rules; in the 1922 rite, a hive of bees was released at a crucial moment. In the forties hazing took the form of freshman captured and tossed into the swimming pool. University Archives Photo (1921)

entry while the sophomores defended the front stairs. On the morning of September 18 before classes started, about 25 freshmen boys gathered to attempt a sally upon the front entrance. At the head of the stairs, the sophomore men waited. The contest had been underway for some minutes when a latecomer, freshman George Paul, arrived on campus from his home on Vancouver Highway. He joined the fray with tragic results. The *Advertiser* had a lengthy account of the action the next morning.

A free-for-all tussle took place—all went in for the “college spirit” there is in it. But the tussle got rougher and rougher every minute. Shirts were torn and both freshmen and sophomores were seen tumbling down the cement steps.

George Paul, one of the first to get close to the front doors, was dragged down and jumped upon by a number of his upperclassmen. Others kept on with the tussle. A few first-year men succeeded in gaining entrance through the “forbidden” passages.

One sophomore received a scalp wound on his forehead. Another freshman, besides George Paul, was badly damaged. A third received a wrenched wrist. Several had their shirts torn into ribbons.

When the “tussle” ended, most of the boys were able to get up and leave, but Paul was not. He was taken to the hospital for x-rays, which disclosed a fracture and dislocation of the “fifth cervical vertebrae.” He died the following afternoon.

On Friday, classes were cancelled, as were the flag rush and all hazing activities, to permit the student body to attend Paul’s funeral and burial at Nuuanu Cemetery with full military honors rendered by the University ROTC cadets.

Because of the unfavorable publicity arising from Paul’s death, the president of ASUH attempted to explain to the public, through a news article, the “innocence” of the tradition.

‘Hazing’ is not the brutal third degree process that the general public . . . believes it is, but . . . the activities that take place between the different classes in college, which arise from the good-natured rivalry . . . which is prompted by college tradition, a thing which every true collegeman and collegewoman cherishes . . .

Mr. Paul, fair-minded, sorrowing father . . . would have been ashamed to have his son attend an institution where a bunch of ‘spineless mollycoddles’ were cultivated . . .

The death of one of our most promising college associates was brought about by an unforeseen, unfortunate accident, in which there was involved no mal-intent, but good, friendly rivalry.

The tragic event, however, resulted in the University banning all future hazing of this sort, in spite of the ASUH president’s suggestions that those activities would prevent the development of “a bunch of ‘spineless mollycoddles.’”

The Young Quadrangle (1915, 1925, 1928) *by Carin Lim*

The Young Engineering Quadrangle, an H-shaped complex consisting of 5 rectangular single-story structures, was constructed between 1915 and 1928. The complex is located in the Campus Center courtyard, and contains some of the oldest buildings on campus.

The Quadrangle structures were originally used as classrooms and storage for the engineering department. The oldest, the Engineering Materials Laboratory, was constructed in 1915, thus making it the University’s second oldest original building. It was funded through a special appropriation of \$8,000 from the Territory. In 1925 two additional structures were completed at a cost of approximately \$20,000; and by 1928, the last two buildings of the Quadrangle were built.

The complex was designed by Dr. Arthur Keller who became the first Dean of the College of Applied Sciences in 1920. With extremely limited funds, Keller planned durable buildings which could be constructed and maintained economically.

In 1965 the complex was officially named after John Mason Young (1847–1945), who was the first Professor of Engineering. On a plaque that is mounted on a moss rock which was originally located within the Quadrangle, but is now situated in the courtyard of Holmes Hall (near East-West Road), is

an inscription, "Dedicated to the memory of John Mason Young (1908-1940)." (Holmes Hall is now the headquarters of the College of Engineering.)

Young was born in Lewisburg, Tennessee, the son of a Presbyterian minister. After receiving a degree in 1898 from an institution that later became the University of Florida, Young headed off to the Spanish-American War. Upon completion of his stint with the military in the Spanish War, he became Professor of Mechanical Engineering and took over stewardship of the physics department at the University of Florida.

From 1901 to 1908 Dr. Young pursued his career as an engineer on the East Coast. In 1902 he received an M.E. degree and in 1904 an M.M.E. degree both from Cornell University. During this time, and after graduation, he worked for various companies designing and constructing buildings, bridges, and cableways. He also assisted in the design of a power plant for the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal.

In 1908, Young came to Hawaii as its first engineering professor. As one of Hawaii's outstanding engineers and a member of the University, he was instrumental in the creation of many of the structures that can be still seen today, not only on the campus but throughout the State of Hawaii. He was a primary participant in the team that drew up the plans for the University campus and he blueprinted the plans and supervised construction of four campus buildings,

Hawaii Hall, Miller Hall, Dean Hall, and Crawford Hall.

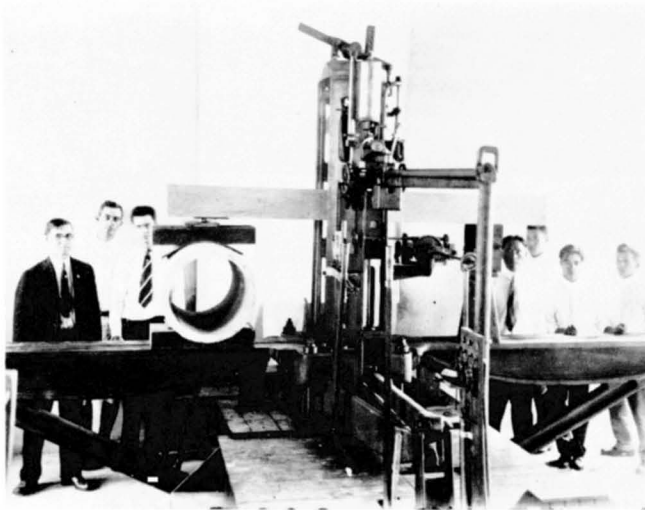
Dr. Young was known as a quiet person who inspired both students and faculty through his leadership abilities. He was a team player who was considered a tutor as well as a personal friend to many on campus.

Young's activities were not limited to the University, as he was also a successful businessman. In 1908, he organized the Pacific Engineering Company, of which he became its president and chief engineer. The company constructed such buildings as the Theo. H. Davies & Co. building, the Central YMCA, the Young Hotel Annex, McInerney, as well as many other prominent business and industrial complexes. The Pacific Engineering Company was unsuccessful in its bid to construct Hawaii Hall in 1911.

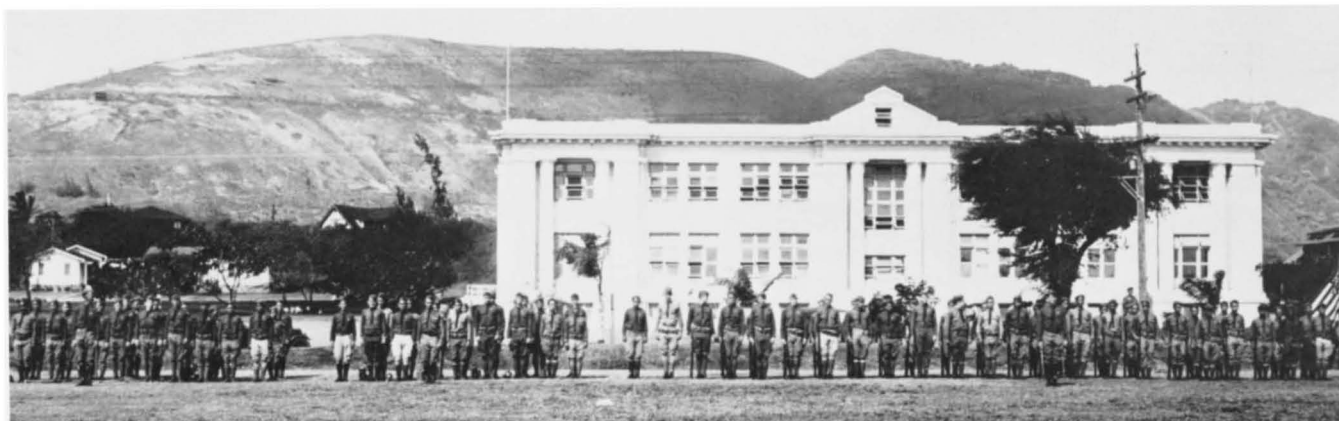
Today, the Young Engineering Quadrangle serves as a testimony to Young's tremendous contribution to the University of Hawaii and the State of Hawaii. Although a portion of the "H" that constitutes the complex was torn down to make room for the Campus Center, four of the five old structures remain. Presently housed within the complex are offices that include the student newspaper, *Ka Leo*, Special Student Services, Board of Publications, Beau Press, and Duplicating Services. The Puka Printa printing shop runs its presses in the original 1915 building.



The campus in 1917, as seen from Waahila Ridge, looking *ewa*. Hawaii Hall stands in the center; note that steps on this side of the building have not yet been built to the first floor. To its left is the building used for chemistry laboratories moved from the Young Street campus; further left is the first increment of the Young Engineering Quadrangle. The original Cooke Field stands in front of it; in the foreground is the University Farm. University Archives Photo (1917)



John Mason Young (left) and his students pose with the 150,000 pound Reihle Universal Testing Machine, which measured the stress strength of construction materials. Purchased second hand for \$800, the machine was so fascinating when first demonstrated to the Regents that its performance on a large piece of timber delayed their meeting of February 8, 1910, for an hour. The College's first important piece of machinery, it was used not only in instruction, but also in testing much of the construction material used in Hawaii, including the concrete for the Pearl Harbor dry docks. The machine was moved in 1915 into the Engineering Material Testing Laboratory, the second permanent building on the campus and the first structure that would comprise the 5-building Young Engineering Quadrangle. In 1969 the building was vacated, and a printing shop moved in. The Reihle Machine went to the Honolulu Community College. None of the Young Quad buildings are used for Engineering today. University Photo (n.d.)



Reserve Officers Training Corps (ROTC) in review on the original Cooke Field, located on the *makai* side of Campus Road. Gartley Hall, is in the background; the ROTC used its basement for storing rifles until 1926, when an armory was built (the wooden building still stands in 1982, between Sinclair Library and Bachman Hall, houses the University's Management Systems keypunch section and has the name, "Bachman Hall Annex 6." Hemenway Hall (completed in 1939) and Sinclair Library (completed in 1956) would later occupy Cooke Field, which moved in 1937 to the site where Holmes Hall (completed in 1972) stands, and then to its present location in the Quarry. The original field, shown above, was built in 1915, with funds from its namesake, Joseph P. Cooke, president of Alexander and Baldwin at that time. ROTC was established in 1921 at the University. University Archives Photo (1923)



The original engineering laboratory was built in 1915 and forms the center bar of the letter "Y" along with four other similar buildings (of which two appear to the right, above) that form the rest of the "Y". Two more were completed in 1925, and the other two in 1928, completing the Young Quadrangle. One of the buildings in the "Y" was razed to make way for the Campus Center building (such that the remaining buildings now form the numeral "4" (as formed in a digital watch)). None of the four remaining former engineering buildings today are covered with fig vines, but the present Holmes Hall, the headquarters of the College of Engineering, had in 1982 the same vine growing on the walls of its parking building-like structure. Note the sapling breadfruit tree, above, in the foreground. Today it is a handsome *ulu* tree. (Nearby is a sausage tree, leading someone to remark, several decades ago, on the need for a mustard plant between the sausage and the breadfruit trees.) University Archives Photo (n.d.)



Chapter II

"Ideal Culture Combined with Efficiency" 1918-1941

by Victor Kobayashi

From College of Hawaii to University of Hawaii

World War I stimulated the Territory's major crop industry, sugar, which commanded high prices. The College had emphasized the study of sugar since 1914, when it set up a four-year course in sugar technology. University historian, David Kittelson, in his 1966 master's thesis on the history of the College of Hawaii, points out that as the College shifted its emphasis on the study and development of diversified agriculture to that of sugar, "its fortunes with respect to legislative appropriations improved." In the brief period from 1919 to 1921, the Territorial appropriations for the College totaled \$281,500, whereas, from 1907 to 1917, it had received less, only \$279,000, over a ten-year period.

A few days before Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, a thirty-five-year-old Hawaii born Chinese-American who worked as a cashier for the Bank of Hawaii, conceived of a plan to request the Territorial legislature to elevate the College of Hawaii into a full-fledged University. The College, he wrote later in a book which he published in Shanghai in 1933, with studies only in agriculture and engineering, ". . . had a very limited curriculum, and many young men and women whose ambitions were to become medical doctors, lawyers, and teachers, or to follow other professions, could not secure here the training they wished. . . ." Himself a father of 11 children, he believed that it was not necessary for Hawaii students to go to mainland colleges and universities in order to pursue studies other than what the limited College of Hawaii offered. He consulted with Wallace R. Farrington, then the Chairman of the Regents, and

President Arthur Dean, who helped Yap draft a petition for the legislature. The Board of Regents itself on Jan. 7, 1919, cautiously took the position that it was not ready to press such a plan, but if the people of the Territory desired a university, it would support Yap's proposal. Yap secured 438 signatures including those of prominent local leaders, such as Wallace Rider Farrington, J. S. B. Pratt, Gerrit Wilder, Charles Hemenway, W. F. Frear, Charles H. Atherton, Harold Dillingham, and Charles H. Baldwin. There were also signatures of faculty, as well as other professionals, and what Yap called "the common people." Yap's list of signatures (printed in his book) included also the name of Dr. Syngman Rhee, the controversial president of the Republic of Korea after World War II. However, Yap had difficulty in obtaining signatures from some of his friends. The editor of the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, Edwin P. Irwin, wrote an editorial on Feb. 26, 1919, arguing that the time was not yet right for the community to support a University although the time would eventually come. There was need, he argued, for funds to be put, instead, into the expansion of vocational education in the public schools. "Isn't it better to educate all the youths of the Territory along practical lines rather than a very small number in calculus, Ovid, and other branches of 'higher education'?"

Regent Arthur G. Smith helped draft the legislative act and with strong backing from Senator John Wise, House Chairman of the Finance Committee A. Lewis Jr., and Senator Charles E. King, who introduced the bill, the legislature established the University of Hawaii, effective July 1, 1920, giving the College over a year to begin plans for the transformation. In 1933, Yap saw the potential of the campus when he envisioned the University as also educating students for countries in the Pacific rim:

It is the writer's sincere belief that our local University will be of great assistance in solving the problems and destinies of the people in this Community, and it will draw people from all countries bordering this great Pacific Ocean to the Paradise of the Pacific to enjoy the cheerful academic

environment and healthy atmosphere. It is my hope for the future that our University will be the means of establishing a better understanding between the peoples of the Orient and the Occident and thus be a real factor in bringing about international good-will and the establishment of permanent world peace, and that our young people of Oriental parentage will carry back to the lands of their ancestors the ideals and practical knowledge that will aid those countries in their struggle for development to a state of ideal culture combined with efficiency.

Yap's family history fits the American myth of immigrants who not only were Americanized, but also, from very modest beginnings, struggled to become respectable members of the community. Born in Honolulu of parents from China, Yap attended the Fort Street Mission School (which eventually developed into McKinley High School—Hawaii's first public high school). Yap went to work at age 13 as an apprentice in a tailor shop. When he became a tailor, he also worked as a clerk and interpreter in the C. L. Carter Law office. After serving as a clerk in the postal service of the Republic of Hawaii, he joined the Bank of Hawaii in 1899, becoming assistant cashier in 1923. When Dr. Sun Yat Sen visited Honolulu in 1895, Yap and other young Chinese formed a secret group dedicated to aid the revolution in China, and practiced military drill at the home of Frank W. Damon. (Some of his colleagues actually went to China to serve in the revolution). His eight male children were given English names alphabetically, starting with "A" for the oldest, and ending with "H" for the youngest. The eldest, Alfred, was one of the earliest Chinese-Americans to serve in the military, and went to the frontlines of France in World War I, returning to become an insurance man. One of his three daughters, the late Ruth L. T. Yap, became an instructor of mathematics at the University, which he had helped to establish.

Yap's name was never considered for a University building, but on October 23, 1982, during the University's 75th Anniversary a room in the Hamilton Library entry lobby was named the "William Kwai Fong Yap Memorial Room."

The Depression and Campus Buildings

Only two years after David L. Crawford had succeeded Arthur Dean as University President, the stock market took a spectacular dive on "Black Thursday," October 23, 1929, and the Great Depression cast its gloom. By Fall 1931, its effects became serious in Hawaii. Hawaiian pineapple, which heretofore had been prospering with annual increases in sales at good prices, suddenly was in peril. Dean, now director of the Experiment Station of the Pineapple Producers Cooperative Association (located in what is now Krauss Hall), reported in *Thrum's Annual* of 1938 that prices were dropping drastically in 1930-31 so that they were below the expenses. Production in 1932 was cut below fifty percent of the previous years with still a surplus of the past season's canned pineapple standing unsold in the warehouses. Cane fields were left idle, with a reduction in sugar shipments to the mainland. In 1932-33, Board of Regents chairman, Charles Hemenway, reported that the Territorial contribution to the budget was cut about 45 percent. Faculty salaries were reduced by at least ten percent and professors were required to work for eleven months, instead of nine, at the same salary. Tuition was increased from \$30 to \$100 a year; enrollments dropped about 5 percent, and some faculty members were released.

But campus facilities continued to expand during the depression. The University's first auditorium that was suitable for theatre opened in 1930, when Farrington Hall was completed. In the same year, the Normal School building (today, Wist Hall), on the western side of University Avenue, was built by the Territorial Department of Public Instruction, and in the following year, 1931, it and its land became part of the University campus when the Normal School merged with the University's School of Education, forming Teachers College (today, the College of Education). The incorporation of the Normal School brought the University's undergraduate enrollment up to a record high of 1,353 in 1931-32, but the enrollment dipped to 1,161 the following year, and

dropped further, to 1,089, in 1933-34. Teachers' jobs were scarce during the depression and contributed to the enrollment decline.

Architect Ralph Fishbourne was busy with campus work during the depression. Born in 1883 in Vallejo, California, Fishbourne had studied architecture in Paris in 1910-12, coming to Hawaii in 1917, after designing buildings in New York and San Francisco. He assisted in the design of the McKinley High School buildings, the former New Princess Theatre in downtown Honolulu, as well as the old St. Francis Hospital building and the 1924 annex of the Moana Hotel. Fishbourne not only designed Farrington Hall but also drew plans for the original Fruit Fly Laboratory building (completed in 1931) which the Federal Government rented from the University in order to study the control of these destructive insects, so feared by farmers from California to Florida.

Fishbourne also designed two distinctive campus landmarks during the depression: Founders' Gate, completed in 1933, and the Andrews Outdoor Theatre, completed in 1935. Franklin D. Roosevelt's "New Deal" depression project funds made the Outdoor Theatre possible, along with another Fishbourne building, the old Gilmore Hall (completed in 1935, expanded in 1938-40, and demolished in 1973), and Miller Hall (completed in 1939).

In 1936, a new wing was added to the Library (today, George Hall), and in 1938, the Social Science Building (today, Crawford Hall) in the old Hawaii Hall Quadrangle was completed. The first Union Building (Hemenway Hall) was also completed in 1938 and opened in 1939, financed by contributions from the University community, including students, Regents, alumni, and faculty. According to some old-time faculty reports, professors were pressured by the administration to make contributions at a time when their salaries were extremely meager.

The increase in buildings occurred also despite the controversial "Prosser Report" of 1931. In 1930, Governor Lawrence M. Judd appointed a committee to survey the relationship between industry and education in Hawaii. Influenced heavily by Dr. Charles

A. Prosser, who was employed by local industry to assist in the survey, one of the recommendations of the Report, completed in 1931, was to limit for five years the University's bachelor's degree enrollment to the current figures and to keep the construction of new University buildings to a minimum. The report was heavily criticized by liberal elements since it recommended a cut-back in the expansion of college preparatory secondary education and university opportunities for local youth, while strongly emphasizing agriculture and vocational education programs, on the assumption that most local youth would find work in blue-collar positions. The "Prosser Report" had also recommended absorbing the Territorial Normal School into the University. Benjamin O. Wist, the first Dean of the resulting Teachers College of the University, criticized the report as "sacrificing objectives of good American citizenship to educational practices which are questionable even as means of meeting the objectives sought." The public high schools and the University were increasingly accommodating children of the Asian immigrants, and the "Prosser Report" was recommending the setting of limits to this trend, a trend that had been validated in William Kwai Fong Yap's successful move to expand the College of Hawaii into a full-fledged university.

A new event that stirred racial tensions and threatened to destroy Hawaii's reputation as a haven for interracial relationships was the Massey Rape Case of 1931-32. It became a topic of a Regents' meeting when they received a request for permission to inspect Thalia Massey's files. Mrs. Massey had been a student at the University for a time, and had consulted a psychologist on campus. The Regents refused the request, but later had to acquiesce upon being subpoenaed.

The absorption of the Territorial Normal School into the University produced several important side-effects on campus development, besides incorporating more acreage and the Wist Hall building. Construction of the Founders' Gate and Varney Circle was closely related to the Normal School (see essays on the two structures). Another outcome was that a sum of

\$28,600 was realized from the sale of property located near Punchbowl that had been used for the Normal School's dormitory for women, and in 1937-38, the legislature authorized that it to be used for a new women's dormitory on the Manoa Campus. In 1940, the second women's dormitory, the original Hale Laulima, was built, located on Dole Street, across from Castle Memorial Hall (completed in 1941) on the Teachers College part of the campus.

Despite the "Prosser Report," in 1934-35, the enrollment began an upward climb that did not decline until Pearl Harbor in 1941. The local high schools were producing more graduates, and the depression was abating. In his 1937-38 report, President Crawford gave the top priority to new chemistry facilities; Gartley Hall was no longer adequate with its laboratories overcrowded with students. His second priority was for a "sizable auditorium." "Farrington Hall is very inadequate and becomes relatively more so as each year brings successively larger enrollments of students." He suggested the need for an auditorium that would hold 3,000 in contrast to Farrington Hall, which could accommodate only 500 persons. He discussed the possibility of roofing Andrews Outdoor Theatre, but admitted that its attractiveness would be destroyed. There was also a need for a new dormitory for women. Clearly, the University was growing, and facilities only recently built, such as Farrington Hall (in 1934), were already inadequate by 1938.

Waikiki Aquarium (Acquired 1919)

by Leslie Matsuura

The Waikiki Aquarium's history predates that of the University. The original Aquarium opened to the public on March 19, 1904, as a private project under James B. Castle, Charles M. Cooke, and Lorin A. Thurston, directors of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Authority. Their aim was to get riders of their trolley system to travel to the end of the line in Kapiolani Park. The original Aquarium stood on the seaward edge of the park where the Queen's Surf pavilion now



The present Waikiki Aquarium. Photo by Les Matsuura (n.d.)



The old Waikiki Aquarium. University Archives Photo (n.d.)



William Kwai Fong Yap
(1873-1935). SB Printers, Inc.
Photo (n.d.) Courtesy SB Printers

stands. The building's electricity was direct current (d.c.), from the trolley power lines. In 1912, the Charles M. Cooke Estate donated funds for a marine biological laboratory attached to the Aquarium. When the lease on the land expired in 1919, the Aquarium was turned over to the University of Hawaii's first professionally trained resident marine biologist, Charles Howard Edmonson, who was named Director of the Cooke Memorial Laboratory in 1920.

The present Aquarium is diamondhead of its old site, and was obtained via exchange of lands with the City and County. The building originally cost \$394,083, and opened to the public in January, 1955. The plans and designs for the building were developed by Hart Wood and Edwin Weed. Honolulu artist William Stamper originally designed the various displays in the structure. The Aquarium has undergone continuous renovation to upgrade it to modern technological, educational, and aesthetic standards, while continuing its commitment to research. Recent work includes a new larval fish rearing facility and research into sharks, reproduction of coral reef fish, and the biology of giant clams and chambered nautilus.

The First Campus Cafeteria (1921)

The original cafeteria building was a modest but comfortable center for students to dine and chat. It was built in 1921, near the back of present George Hall (built in 1924 as a library). After Hemenway Hall was built in 1938, and became the new student union with cafeteria, the wooden building was converted into the student dispensary. It was demolished in preparation for the construction of the new Business Administration Building (completed, 1971).

The First Men's Dormitory (1921)

The earliest men's dormitory on campus was more often called the "Boiler Factory" by students. Completed in 1921, the idea for the building origi-

nated at a conference of student leaders held in Kaneohe to discuss problems facing the University; the group then petitioned the legislature for a dormitory. After the YMCA built Atherton House, the old dormitory was converted into Hawaii Hall Annex in the early forties for offices used by English and Psychology department faculty, many of whom found the building comfortable, with a quiet, relaxed and airy ambience; there was a kiawe tree growing in the open courtyard that was surrounded by the offices, each with windows facing outward. When Kuykendall Hall was planned for new English Department offices, English Professor William Huntsberry attempted unsuccessfully to have the new building retain some of the features of this building, which was located near where Porteus Hall stands today.

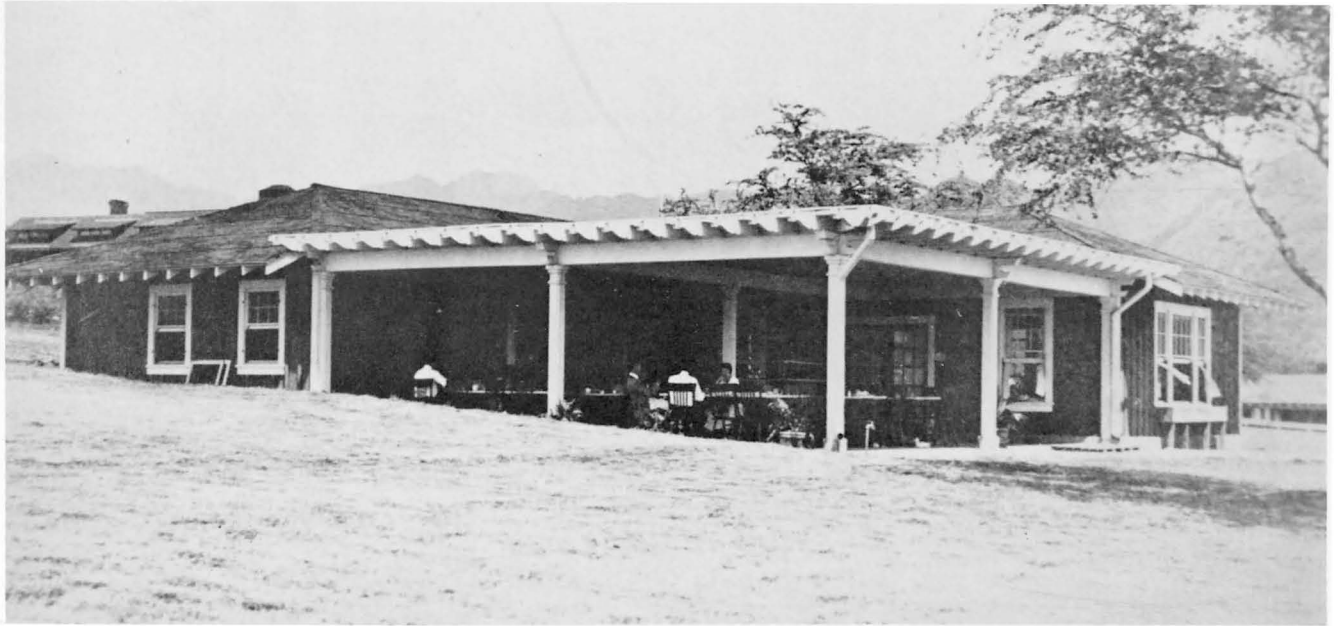
The First Swimming Pool (1921)

The first campus pool was built in 1921, east of where Hemenway Hall stands, but it was demolished fifty years later, in 1971, to make way for the new Campus Center. Students in 1921 were each assessed \$25 for the pool's construction, a hefty amount even for today. Sandwiches were also sold on what was once a wide lanai on the side of Hawaii Hall facing Varney Circle to help raise the \$20,000 required for the original pool. Before 1921, students took the trolley car to the Fort DeRussey beach in Waikiki for swimming lessons from geology professor Harold S. Palmer.

The First Hale Aloha Women's Dormitory (1922)

The first women's dormitory was a small wooden building, located just *makai* of where the College of Business Administration Building today stands. Named "Hale Aloha," early students often referred to it as "Chicken Inn." Its construction in 1922 marked the growth in number of outer island students entering the University.

Before its razing, this simple building served as the



The first campus cafeteria. In the background, left, a portion of the old Wilcox Hall on the neighboring Mid-Pacific Institute campus may be seen. University Photo (n.d.)



First Men's Dormitory. University Photo (n.d.)



The University's first swimming pool. University Archives
Photo (c1920)



Students in the forties and fifties were thrilled to receive swimming instruction from world-famous Soichi Sakamoto, a gentle teacher who coached such Olympic class swimmers as Keo Nakama and Evelyn Kawamoto. George Tahara Photo (n.d.)

The Yale-Hawaii Championship Swimming Meet was held on July 29, 1921, to celebrate the opening of the first pool. A photo of Yale's team graced the cover of the ten cent program, with the Yale men holding their arms in a discreet, fig leaf way. University Archives (1921)

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

PRICE 10 CENTS

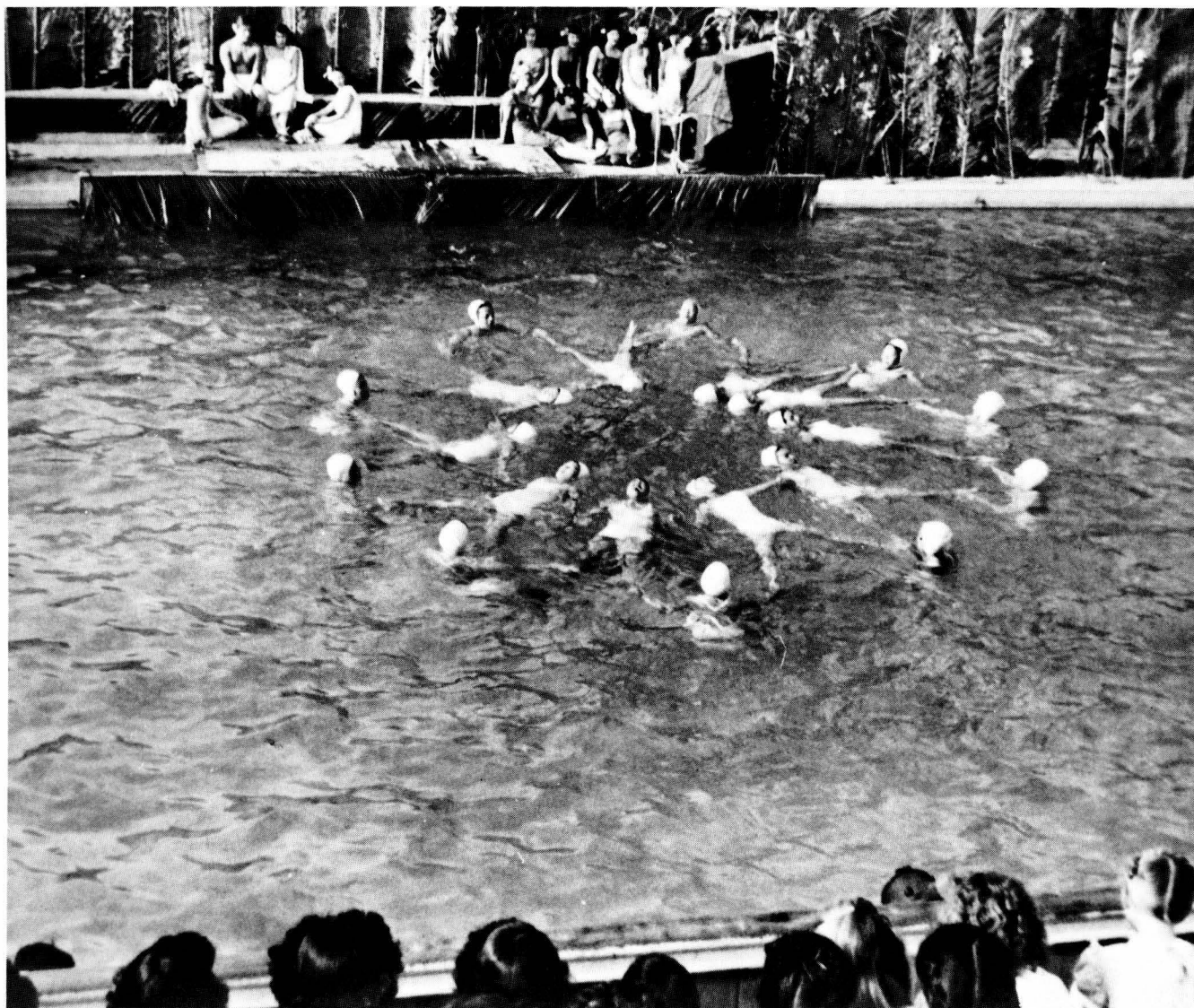
YALE—HAWAII CHAMPIONSHIP SWIMMING MEET

Under Auspices of the
HAWAIIAN ASSOCIATION
of the
AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 29th, 1921—Opening
University of Hawaii Swimming Tank

Saturday, July 30th, and Monday, August 1st, 1921
Naval Slip, Piers 5 and 6, Honolulu Harbor

ADVERTISING PUBLICATIONS CO., LTD. HONOLULU



The first pool was also a site for Hollywood—Hawaiian style aquacades which were popular in the forties. University Archives
Photo (c1940's)



The original Hale Aloha dormitory. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)



Gartley Hall, shortly after construction. University Photo (c1922)

first home of the School of Nursing when it was established in 1952, and also became the first headquarters of the newly established East-West Center in 1960, before it moved into Jefferson Hall, which was built in 1963.

Gartley Hall (1922)

by Elsa Souza and Charles Norwood

Gartley Hall went up in 1922, making it the third permanent building on campus, after Hawaii Hall (1912) and the Engineering Materials Testing Laboratory of the Young Quadrangle (1915). It became the new home of chemistry and physics classes. The old frame building that had been moved from the temporary campus on Young Street up to this point had been used for chemistry, but had become so crowded that students did lab work along its corridors, often jostled by people passing through the hallway. Gartley eventually also became inadequate, and in 1951, chemistry moved into the newly built Bilger Hall. Today, Gartley houses the psychology department.

Architect of the “somewhat Grecian style” structure was J. H. Craig. The building was remodeled in 1964 at cost of \$197,968; the legislature had appropriated \$142,000 in 1919 for the original building.

Gartley Hall was called the “Laboratory Building” for a few months, but was renamed in 1922 after the first chairman of the Board of Regents. Alonzo Gartley was a Navy officer who settled in the Territory in 1900, and was the manager of Hawaiian Electric Company when he was appointed a Regent in 1907. After 1910, Gartley became a vice president of C. Brewer and Co.

On February 2, 1922, the Regents had planned to name the building after George B. Carter, the Territorial governor who had signed the act in 1907 that established the College of Hawaii. However, on March 17, 1922, they decided not to, because they felt that doing so would antagonize some of the Hawaiians. On July 11, 1922, the Board named it after Gartley who had died the previous year.

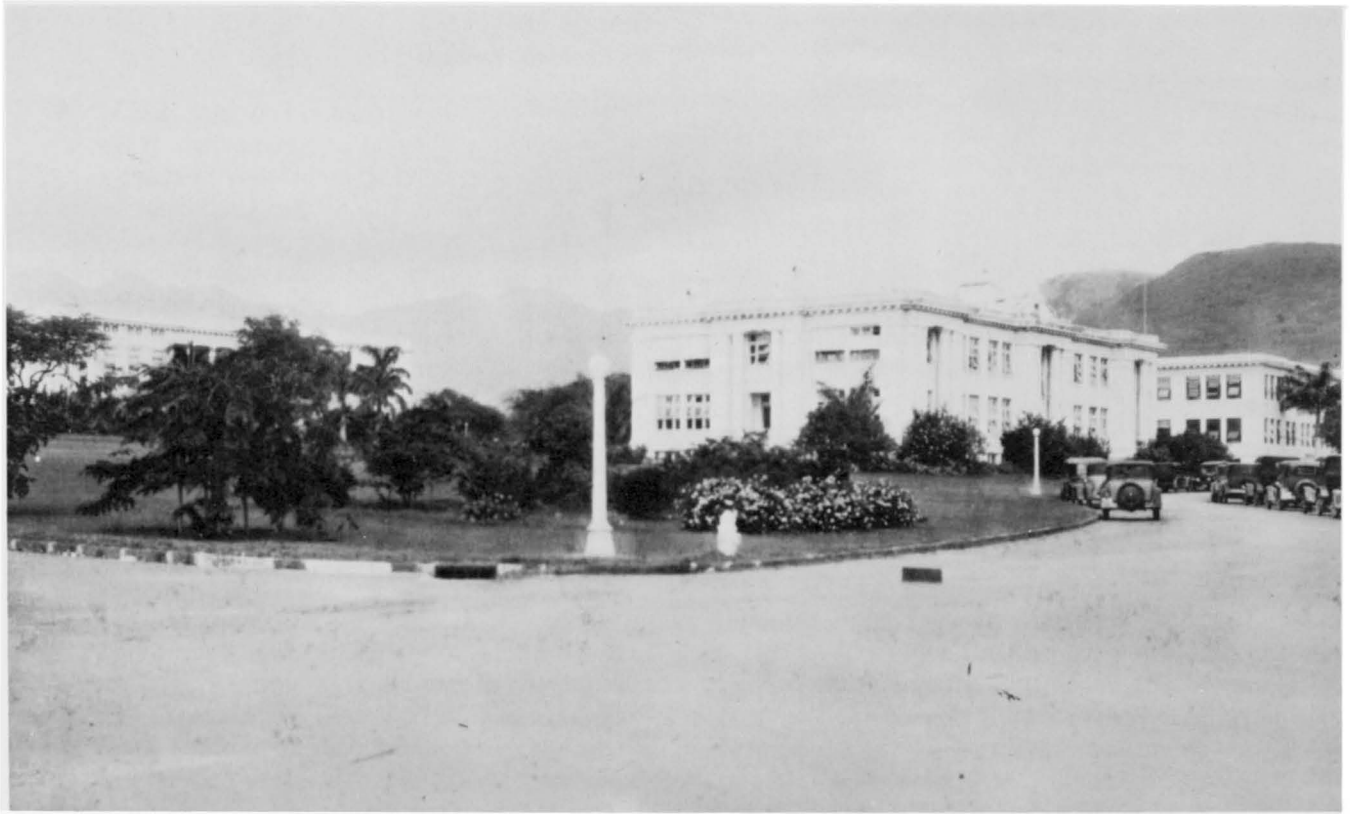
George Hall (1925)

by Raelene Hamada

The entire campus rejoiced in February 1925 when the new Library Building was completed. It was the University’s first building completely devoted to books; up to this time, the library had been located on the *mauka* end of the first floor of Hawaii Hall and had been overcrowded. Books overflowed into neighboring offices, classrooms, and whatever space that was available for shelves in the building. Books were even stored in the offices of *Ka Leo*, the student newspaper, located at that time in Hawaii Hall.

Today’s George Hall was originally designed by architect Arthur Reynolds, and the building was constructed for \$180,000, secured by the sale of Territorial bonds. Construction was by the Young Engineering Co. On March 11, 1925, ROTC students helped to move books from Hawaii Hall to the nearly completed Library.

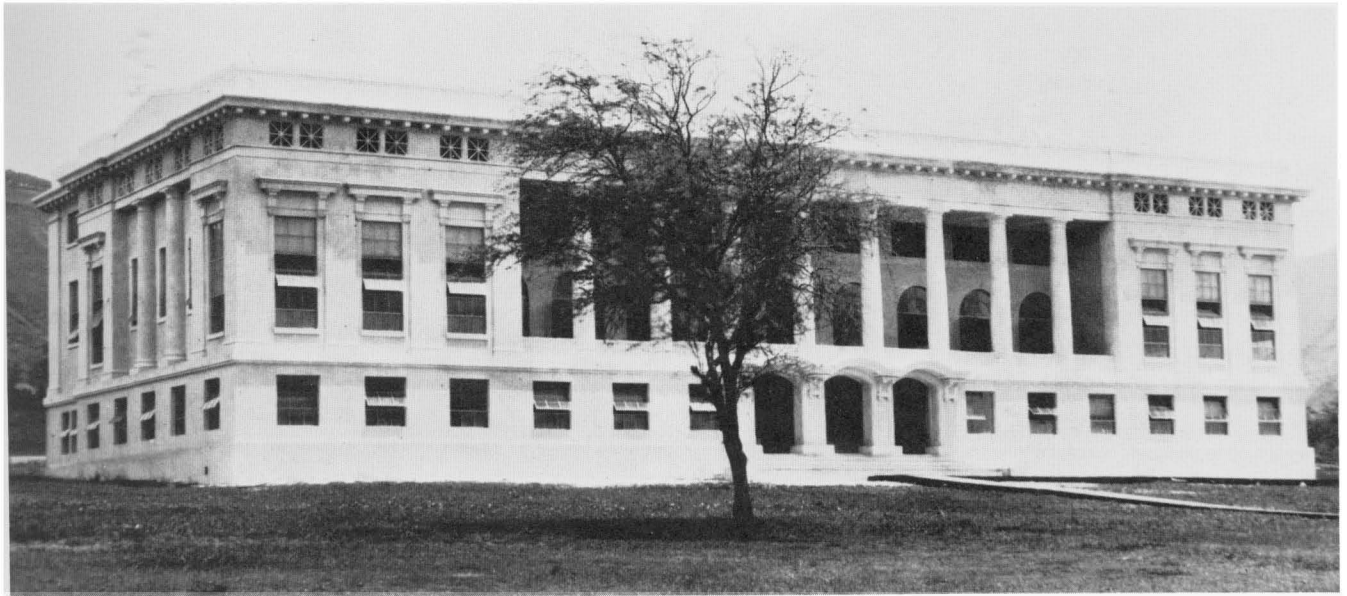
In 1956, after a new Library was built (Sinclair Library), the former Library became a classroom and office building, and renamed George Hall, after being remodeled by Hayden Phillips. William H. George, in the words of his friend and colleague Prof. Williard Wilson, was a “popular, brilliant, gregarious, and if the truth be known, slightly bibulous dean of the College of Arts and Sciences” from 1930 to 1938. Born in Northwood, Ohio, George attended Geneva College in Pennsylvania, then graduated from Harvard in 1902. He received his master’s degree from Princeton in 1906, and his doctorate from Harvard in 1921. President of Geneva College from 1907 to 1916, he left to join the French volunteer army service. He served in the Italian ambulance service in 1917, and in the next year was awarded the War Cross by the Italian government. After teaching at the University of California at Los Angeles from 1922 to 1924, and then the University of Washington, he came to Hawaii in 1930 as the Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, serving until his retirement in 1939. Like many members of the Hawaii faculty, George first taught in Manoa as a visiting professor (in 1928-1929), and fell in love with the Islands. A political science specialist by



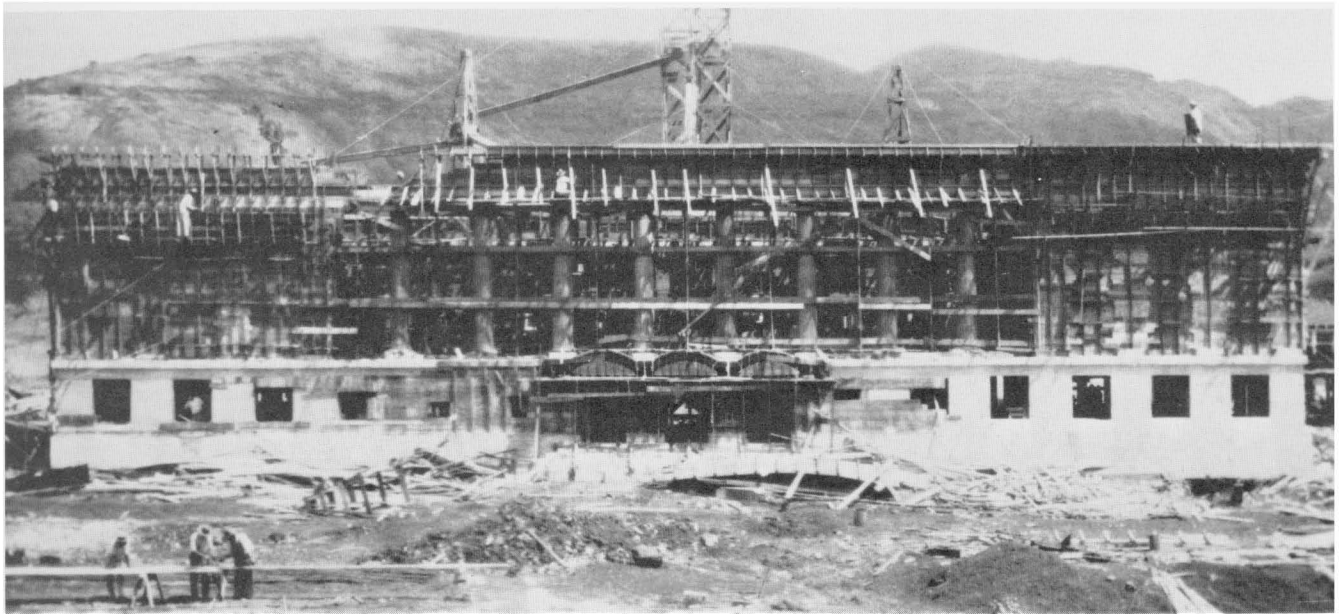
Gartley Hall from the corner of University Avenue and Metcalf St.-Campus Road. Behind the trees to the left is George Hall, built in 1925 as the original Library, and at the far right is Dean Hall, built in 1929. Euphie Shields Collection. University Archives Photo (c1930)



University Regent, Alonzo Gartley. SB Printers, Inc. Photo (n.d.) Courtesy SB Printers, Inc.



George Hall, completed as the first campus library building. University Archives Photo (1925)



George Hall under construction. University Archives Photo (1924)



William H. George (1878-1949), Dean. University Archives Photo (n.d.)



George Hall, Front Balcony. A nice feature of the new library was the reading area on the front balcony, a feature incorporated also in its successor, Sinclair Library. Note the dress codes in effect at that time. In the thirties, a back wing was added to the building, which explains why faculty and students often get lost when entering George Hall from the front, looking for rooms in the rear wing. The courtyard formed by this addition was at one time the site of a road that went from University Avenue, behind of George and Crawford Halls, and into Maile Way. University Archives Photo (1931)



On March 11, 1925, ROTC students helped to move books from Hawaii Hall to the nearly completed Library (today's George Hall). Kauai Wilcox is seated on one of the trays used to transport the books. The student on the right is one of the sons of William Kwai Fong Yap, who had initiated the petition that resulted in the College of Hawaii becoming the University of Hawaii in 1920. Clara F. Hemenway, librarian in 1925, noted that "So accurately and carefully was the work done that the new Library was at once ready for service, and it was not necessary to close for the purpose of putting the books in order." It took less than eight working hours to move the 35,000 books and over 80,000 unbound publications to their new home. University Archives Photo (1925)



George Hall Gallery. George Hall was occupied by part of the Art Department for a time. The front (*makai*) area of the second floor was converted into an art exhibition space. (A student photography display is shown above.) Problems of security were encountered by the Art Department in the sixties with the result that shows became rare. Francis Haar Photo (1962)



Aerial Photo, 1926. University Avenue ends at Metcalf. Hale Aloha women's dormitory stands to the left, near University Avenue; the Library building (later named George Hall) is only a year old, while Gartley (completed in 1922) stands between it and the original Cooke Field. Truck farms extend from the Quarry at the bottom of the photograph, to the edge of the field, including the site where Bachman Hall would stand in 1949. There is no Dole Street on campus. The large, dark building, near the upper right-hand corner, is Mid-Pacific Institute's original Wilcox Hall, built in 1910, which burned down on Jan. 4, 1950, and was replaced by a new building. At one time the old Wilcox Hall was said to be the second largest building in Hawaii. University Archives Photo (February 24, 1926)

training, he studied in 1919 at the Sorbonne and at the University of Bordeaux under Leon Duguit, who was then France's leading political theorist.

The Gymnasium (1928–1959)

by Victor Kobayashi

The original Gymnasium was completed in 1928, and fronted the new University Avenue extension (which had not yet, however, extended *makai* to South King Street). The Gym was located just *makai* of the present Sinclair Library.

Its origins date to 1927, when the late Professor Shunzo Sakamaki (today memorialized by Sakamaki Hall), was editor of the student newspaper, *Ka Leo*. He posted a petition in Hawaii Hall to the legislature for a gymnasium-auditorium for the campus. His request attracted 600 student signatures, and under Senator Charles Rice's sponsorship, the 14th Territorial Legislature passed a bill authorizing funds for the gym.

In 1928, when the building was completed, the University basketball team was forever relieved of practicing outdoors, exposed to brisk trade winds. Besides athletic events, dances, pep rallies, and convocations were held in the Gym during the early days of its life. But in the fifties, the gym became the site also for dreaded large lecture course final examinations, with students sitting on the floor marking their mimeographed multiple choice and true-false questions, while their instructors, usually overly loquacious, but now quite tight-lipped, proctored the ordeal with what seemed to the students, paranoid eyes.

Maintenance of the building was poor, and in its latter years the roof leaked frequently. The basketball team often faced rain-soaked floors, and Coach Alvin Saake found himself sometimes supervising mops before a big game. At the ground breaking ceremonies for the new Klum Gym in the Quarry in 1956, Saake told the audience in jest that he had offered the use of the old gym to the Olympic team (which had stopped recently in Honolulu enroute to Australia) for swimming practice, but although the rain puddle

was inviting, the gym floor was refused because it was not the official 50 meter length. One of the grandest and largest gymnasia in the Hawaii of 1928, the old gym had been designed by Rothwell, Kangeter, and Lester, architects, and constructed by J. F. Neves. Constructed for \$62,133, the gym was made of steel and wood; concrete walls were found to be too costly. It was razed in 1959, at a cost about a fourth of the original construction expenses.

Dean Hall (1929)

by Pamela Hiyama

Originally called the Biological Sciences Building, the building was first used to house facilities for zoology, botany, entomology, geology, and anthropology. Today the building is occupied by the General Science Department and the archaeology part of the Anthropology Department. Dean Hall was built beginning in 1928, when the campus was involved in its first building spurt. Within a period of slightly more than a year, there were three new engineering buildings (added to the Young Quadrangle), a gym, and Dean Hall built—a total of five new buildings.

The Biological Sciences Building was renamed Dean Hall after Arthur Lyman Dean, second president of the University, from 1914 to 1927. Dean was an assistant professor of chemistry at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University when he was appointed president. During his presidency, the College of Hawaii grew into a University, and enrollment enlarged from 21 to 874 students. Dean enhanced the University's prestige when he succeeded in refining chaulmoogra nut oil, used in the treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy). In 1927, after resigning as president, he became director of the experiment station of the Pineapple Producers Cooperative Association (later called Pineapple Research Institute), located on its own land on the campus, with offices in the building today called Krauss Hall. He also served as a member of the Board of Regents, chairman of the Board of Education, a trustee of Punahou School, and a vice president and director of Alexander and Baldwin.



Dean Hall, completed in 1929. University Archives Photo (May, 1929)



Arthur Lyman Dean (1878-1952), second president, from 1914-1927. University Archives Photo (n.d.)



The first campus gymnasium. University Archives Photo (n.d.)



Aerial Photo, 1929. University Avenue has been extended, and at the left hand, middle, edge of the photo is the original Gym built in 1928. The Hawaii Hall quadrangle has a recently completed Dean Hall. Young Engineering Quadrangle had its last building completed in 1928, and the five buildings form the planned "H," with the swimming pool, and the original Cooke Field between Young Quad and University Avenue. In the foreground are the University Farms. University Archives Photo (March 28, 1929)

Farrington Hall (1930–1975)

by Elsa Souza

As soon as the students and faculty settled on the Manoa Campus, they began to produce plays despite the fact that there was no adequate campus auditorium for theatrical performances until 1930, when Farrington Hall was completed.

As early as 1913, they produced *The Revolving Wedge*, written by Dr. Arthur Andrews and two students, making it the first play produced by the College. Bishop Hall on the nearby Punahou School campus was secured for the performance, which was directed by Andrews and his wife. The title of the play referred to a football maneuver in vogue at the time and the idea of producing a play originated when students expressed the need for a tennis court. To raise the funds, tickets sold at twenty-five cents each.

The play was such a success that it was taken to Maui. After a rough crossing of the channel on the ship, the *Claudine*, the cast was dismayed to find that E. K. Fernandez's Orpheum Theatre in Lower Paia had not been notified of its Maui debut that night. But the resourceful group got the Paia telephone operator to call all the people in the area about the performance and that night, after decorating the stage with wild ferns hastily gathered from the fields, they won a receptive audience. The Kahului performance was a disaster however. Most of the large audience, composed mainly of non-English speaking Japanese immigrants working on the sugar plantation, had expected a silent movie that night and began to leave during the performance, drowning out the voices of the thespians with the clatter of their wooden *geta* clogs. Lahaina's performance was also another flop; there was no audience due to heavy rain. Rumor had it that since it seldom rained in Lahaina, the residents never bothered to own umbrellas. Nevertheless, the students did raise some money, which, added to funds raised through other projects, built the first tennis court on campus.

A lecture room in Hawaii Hall often served as the site for plays, but was never large enough and the campus theatre people were always resourceful in finding appropriate stages elsewhere. In 1923, for

example, the Hawaii Theatre in downtown Honolulu was used by the U.H. Drama Club to present A. A. Milne's *Mr. Pim Passes By*, which featured an orchestra and the glee club, the latter directed by Mrs. David Crawford (whose husband became the President in 1927). The following year, Liberty Theatre on Nuuanu Avenue was used for A. E. Thomas' *Only 38*. Money raised from the admissions to both of these productions made new auditorium equipment available. *Nevertheless* opened at the Mission Memorial Hall in 1924, while *So This is London* played at the Scottish Rite Auditorium in Makiki for two nights in 1926. The Hawaii Hall steps became exotic Damascus for *House of Rimmon*, staged in 1925. *Twelfth Night* played at the Marion M. Scott Auditorium at McKinley High School in 1928.

Thus, when Farrington Hall was built at a cost of \$30,000 in 1930, complete with stage and a seating capacity of about 435 to 465, the campus eagerly awaited its first play, which was Philip Barry's *Holiday*, directed by drama instructor Arthur E. Wyman. The building was called University Lecture Hall or University Hall until February 1934, when it was dedicated to Wallace Rider Farrington who had died four months earlier, on October 6, 1933. While editor of the *Evening Bulletin*, Farrington was instrumental in the founding of the University in 1907. He was a member and chairman of the Board of Regents from 1914 to 1920, and Territorial Governor from 1921 to 1929. Ralph Fishbourne, who also worked on Founders' Gate and Andrews Outdoor Theatre was Farrington Hall's architect.

In May, 1931, the campus theatre organization was formed, calling itself Theatre Guild until 1950, when, according to the story, Broadway discovered theatre in Hawaii. New York's Theatre Guild objected to the use of its name and requested the University to change the name. Hawaii's Theatre Guild then was renamed the "Theatre Group." Later, with the establishment of the Department of Drama and Theatre in 1950–51, the Theatre Group was reorganized and placed under the responsibility of the new Department's faculty under the name, "University Theatre."

The University's drama students and faculty have



Farrington Hall. Located on Varney Circle, between Hawaii Hall and Webster Hall, Farrington Hall was designed so as to blend in with the other older buildings, like Gartley and George Hall. The kiawe tree to the left created a stir when it was to be removed. It still remains in 1982 in front of a temporary parking lot. The stone lion-dogs, seen above on both sides of Farrington Hall, were donated to the University in 1942, and protect temples and shrines in Japan and China from evil spirits. The dogs today guard Hamilton Library's William Kwai Fong Yap Reading Room, while electronic detectors inside Hamilton prevent unchecked books from exiting. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)



Wallace Rider Farrington, Chairman of the Board of Regents (1914-1920) and Territorial Governor (1921-1929). The Governor spoke at campus ceremonies celebrating the 21st anniversary on December 15, 1928 and surprised most of the 1100 persons in the audience when he announced at the close of the speech that he had just signed an executive order granting the University 193.93 acres of land, more than doubling the Manoa Campus at that time. The land was the area east of Manoa Stream. University Photo (n.d.)



Large classes met in Farrington in its heyday, as well as audiences for "art films," theatre, recitals, and lectures by famous scholars. The auditorium was equipped with a projection booth (top, rear). With a seating capacity of almost 500, Farrington Hall could hold only a fraction of the campus population even when it opened in 1930. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



The first Kabuki in English at the University opened in 1924, when the University's Dramatic Club presented John Masefield's *The Faithful*, an adaptation of the famous story of the 47 Ronin (masterless samurai), *Chushingura*. It was presented again in 1931 on the Farrington Hall stage as the first play produced by the newly formed Theatre Guild. Edgeworth Photo (1924). University Archives



Patsy Takemoto (Mink) starred as Princess Alexandra in Ferenc Molnár's *The Swan* in Farrington Hall in 1948. Also leading the cast were Louis Steed (left) and Eddie Fernandez. A continuing challenge to campus theatre was the use of actors of different ethnic backgrounds in Western and Eastern productions. Besides Patsy Mink, Spark Matsunaga was another former drama student who ventured successfully into Washington D.C. politics. University Archives Photo (1948)

NAMU AMIDA BUTSU

By Hyakuzo Kurata
Translated by Glenn W. Shaw



University of Hawaii Theatre Guild
Farrington Hall
January 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1941 ∞ 8:15 P. M.

Namu Amida Butsu was a play based on the life of the famous Buddhist priest, Shinran, who founded the most popular sect of Buddhism in Japan. It was to be the last Japanese play performed on campus until after World War II. Pearl Harbor had brought an end to Kabuki and other Japanese productions at Farrington Hall, which became the headquarters of entertainment production for the military stationed in the Pacific area. The program above featured for the first time the new logo of the University's Theatre Guild. Designed by art professor Huc-Mazulet Luquiens, the signet shows a Greek mask (top), a Japanese mask (right), a Hawaiian icon (bottom), and a Chinese mask (left), symbolizing Manoa's commitment to presenting the plays of different cultures to its community. University Archives (1941)



Student Raymond Tan as the leading man in Georges Clemenceau's *Veil of Happiness*, an English adaptation of a Chinese drama that premiered at Farrington Hall during the 1934-35 season. After World War II, graduate students were taking field trips to Asia to study traditional dramatic forms. Elizabeth Wichman, for example, studied and performed in Peking Opera productions in China. Tanwa Studio Photo (c1934-35). University Archives

the distinction of having introduced many plays from Asia and the Pacific area to American audiences from an early period. According to Professor James Brandon, noted authority on Asian theatre, the University produced over a period of 57 years, 21 Kabuki plays. From 1931 to 1941 alone, he found that the University had an annual series of 11 Kabuki productions. The first campus Kabuki opened in November 1924 and was *The Faithful*, a Western adaptation of the story of the 47 Ronin, *Chushingura*, by John Masefield in 1915.

Professor Earle Ernst, also a noted authority on Japanese theatre, directed and produced several major Kabuki plays including Mokuami's *Benten Kozo*. Honolulu theatregoers on October 31, 1958, were treated to a unique evening when a *No* play, *Kantan*, by the famous Zeami was produced in English for the first time. On the same bill at Farrington Hall, a modern interpretation of the same play by Yukio Mishima was performed, also for the first time in English.

The University has also produced Peking Opera; plays from India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand; numerous original plays written by students and faculty; children's plays; plays in pidgin; operas complete with live orchestra, as well as the standards—Moliere, Shakespeare, Aristophanes, Ibsen, Chekov, and O'Neill. Manoa Valley has a wealth of experience in presenting the theatre of different cultures to audiences of various ethnic backgrounds.

With Pearl Harbor, an English version of Chikamatsu's *Fair Ladies at a Game of Poem Cards*, planned for 1942 was cancelled along with the other plays scheduled for the second semester 1942 season. Early in 1943 the Army took over Farrington Hall, which became the headquarters of the Entertainment Section of the Army's Special Services. Over a hundred men were stationed at Farrington, with Captain Maurice Evans, a famous Shakespearean actor in charge. The men were to be trained at Farrington in the arts of the theatre, including acting, musicianship, and writing, and in turn would tour army camps to instruct other men in doing theatre.

Captain Evans, according to the February 9, 1943, *Ka Leo*, the campus paper, said that "by letting soldiers act we make better soldiers of them." About 100 productions were prepared by the Army at Farrington Hall, including *Hamlet* and *MacBeth*. Temporary wooden buildings were erected in the rear of Farrington Hall for the men.

In 1963, the Drama and Theatre Department moved from Farrington into the new East-West Theatre, (today, Kennedy) built originally for the East-West Center. Farrington then served as the first home of the Honolulu Theatre for Youth, which rehearsed plays in the backstage area for a time after that. Student publications and the printing press operations were located temporarily at Farrington. The building was in disrepair; seats were warped and splintered and not secured to the floor. The roof leaked after a heavy rain, and on warm humid nights in the last years of dramatic performances, actors had been harassed and upstaged by swarms of termites which had no respect even for audiences that enjoyed Sophocles. Although the building was condemned, an entrepreneurial graduate student fixed up bedrooms in the abandoned building and rented them out to other students (without the permission of the University, of course). (He is rumored to be a millionaire today by dealing in selling used ships.)

Finally, in 1975, after ten years of indignity, the building was demolished. A temporary parking lot now occupies the site of the once cherished center for campus theatre, noble lectures, and "art" films. Only the nearby road, Farrington Road, that joins Maile Way with Varney Circle today retains the name of Governor Farrington on campus.

Benjamin O. Wist Hall (1930) *by Patricia Fujitani*

Wist Hall has been the center of teacher education at the University of Hawaii since 1931. Completed during the summer of 1930 at a cost of \$150,000, the building at the corner of Metcalf and University was the first phase of a planned larger complex to provide

new facilities for the Territorial Normal and Training School. The L-shaped structure of fireproof construction with walls "slightly off pure white," was described by its architect as having a "Hawaiian atmosphere" and providing a "harmonious" blending with the architecture of the rest of the campus.

The primary impetus for locating this new facility near the University was the desire to upgrade and standardize teacher education in Hawaii. Before 1931, a college degree was required only for those preparing to teach at the secondary level and prospective teachers could complete a bachelor's degree in the University's Department of Education under the College of Arts and Sciences. Preparation of elementary school teachers, however, was the responsibility of the Territorial Normal and Training School and much of the training was of a rudimentary nature which until 1921 was not yet equivalent to a high school education.

Upon his appointment as principal of the Normal School in 1921, Benjamin Othello Wist was determined to raise standards sufficiently so that Normal School graduates could complete a course of study which would enable them to enter the University as a junior and complete a baccalaureate degree. He was concerned with instilling a spirit of professionalism among Normal School teachers and he recognized the need to raise the level of teacher education in the Territory so that Hawaii's dependence on mainland trained teachers would be less. He was convinced that Hawaii teachers were needed for local students and local conditions.

Between 1921 and 1930, Wist worked to upgrade teacher education standards at the Normal School. His first move was to phase out the high school level course of study and to adopt a college level curriculum. Wist wanted to bring about a closer affiliation with the university and one clear way to do this was to expand the Normal School and locate its new facilities near the university campus. As a result, a 15-acre lot between Dole and Metcalf was acquired and C. W. Dickey, a noted Hawaiian architect was commissioned to draw up the plans. Although an

elaborate complex was designed, only one building was completed.

With the beginning of the 1930-31 school year, formal course work of the Normal School was conducted in the new facility. Although there had been a move to expand the Normal School into a separate teachers' college, by the spring of 1931 the legislature and the University of Hawaii Board of Regents decided to merge the Normal School and the University's School of Education. (The University's Department of Education had been reorganized into the School of Education in the spring of 1930.) As a result, Teachers College was established on September 1, 1931 with fiscal responsibility and governance transferred to the Board of Regents.

With the merger, Teachers College took over the responsibility of training all teachers. Both elementary and secondary school teachers were now required to successfully complete a course of study which included two years of general coursework and two of "professional courses," and to obtain a Bachelor of Education degree prior to being certified to teach. An additional fifth year of study subsequently became standard for all teachers. Even during World War II when Teachers College was leased to Punahou School for its day program, it continued to function as the center of teacher education by offering a modified program. In 1959, Teachers College became the College of Education and was reorganized into separate departments.

It is significant that Wist Hall is the only building on campus designed by the noted Island architect, the late C. W. Dickey. Famed for his subtle use of the double-pitched roof—a large roof that changed its angle as it sloped towards the earth, he designed such buildings as the downtown Alexander and Baldwin Building, the Halekulani Guest Cottage, the Baldwin Bank Building in Kahului, Maui, and the W. M. Alexander and M. B. Alexander residences. Dickey also designed Waikiki Theatre 3 and the Toyo Theatre. Although Dickey had planned an entire complex of buildings to go with Wist Hall, none were constructed. Today old Wist Hall sports brand new

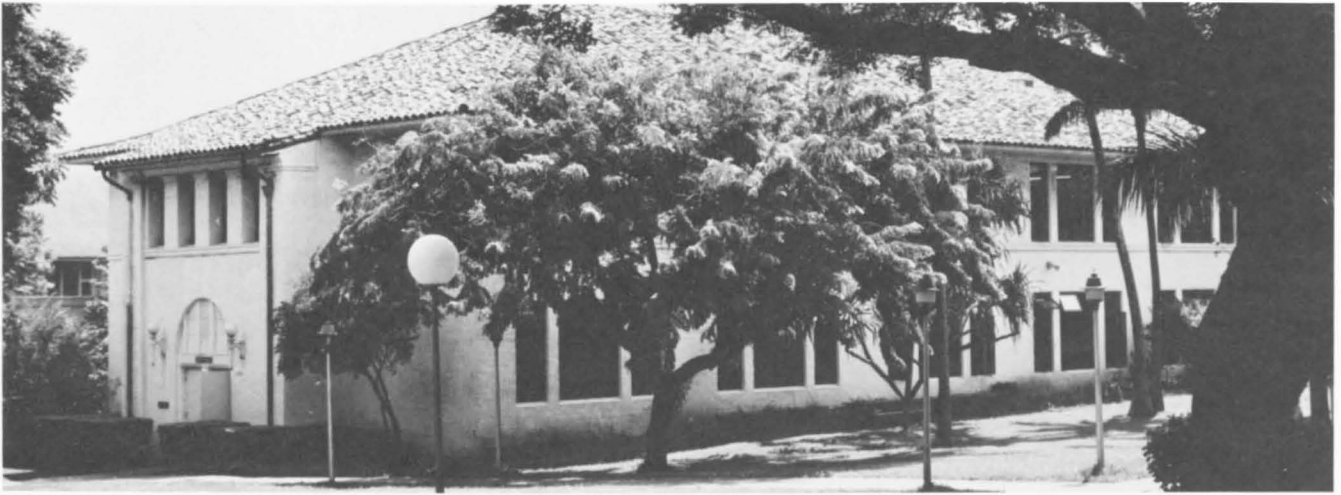


The predecessor of today's College of Education was the Territorial Normal School, whose history predates that of the University. Before constructing its new building in 1930 on a campus adjacent to the University (today's Wist Hall), it was located on the slopes of Punchbowl, at the intersection of Lunalilo Street and the former Quarry Street. When the Normal School and its faculty were absorbed into the University's Teachers College in 1931, the education of all teachers was upgraded into a four-year program. The Normal School was important in the history of the University; early students came from the Normal School, and several professors who had taught in the Normal School became members of the University's early faculty: Willis T. Pope (acting president, 1908), John W. Gilmore (president, 1908-1913), and Vaughan MacCaughey (first to head in 1910 the agricultural extension activities). Hawaii State Archives Photo (1919)

The YMCA's Atherton House opened in Spring 1932 on University Avenue, and filled the need in the thirties for a residential and social center on campus. The new men's dormitory, originally equipped with complete dining facilities, was jointly planned by the Atherton family (which provided the funds), the YMCA, and the University. Dedicated to Charles Henry Atherton, the colonial style building was designed by Guy N. Rothwell. The YMCA had offices in Hawaii Hall in the early years of the College of Hawaii. Across Metcalf Street, to the left, is Wist Hall, completed in 1930. Note the lawn in the foreground, across University Avenue, which is now a parking lot. University Archives Photo (c1932)



Benjamin O. Wist (1889-1951). Apex Photo, Ft. Worth (n.d.). Lois Wist Wright Collection



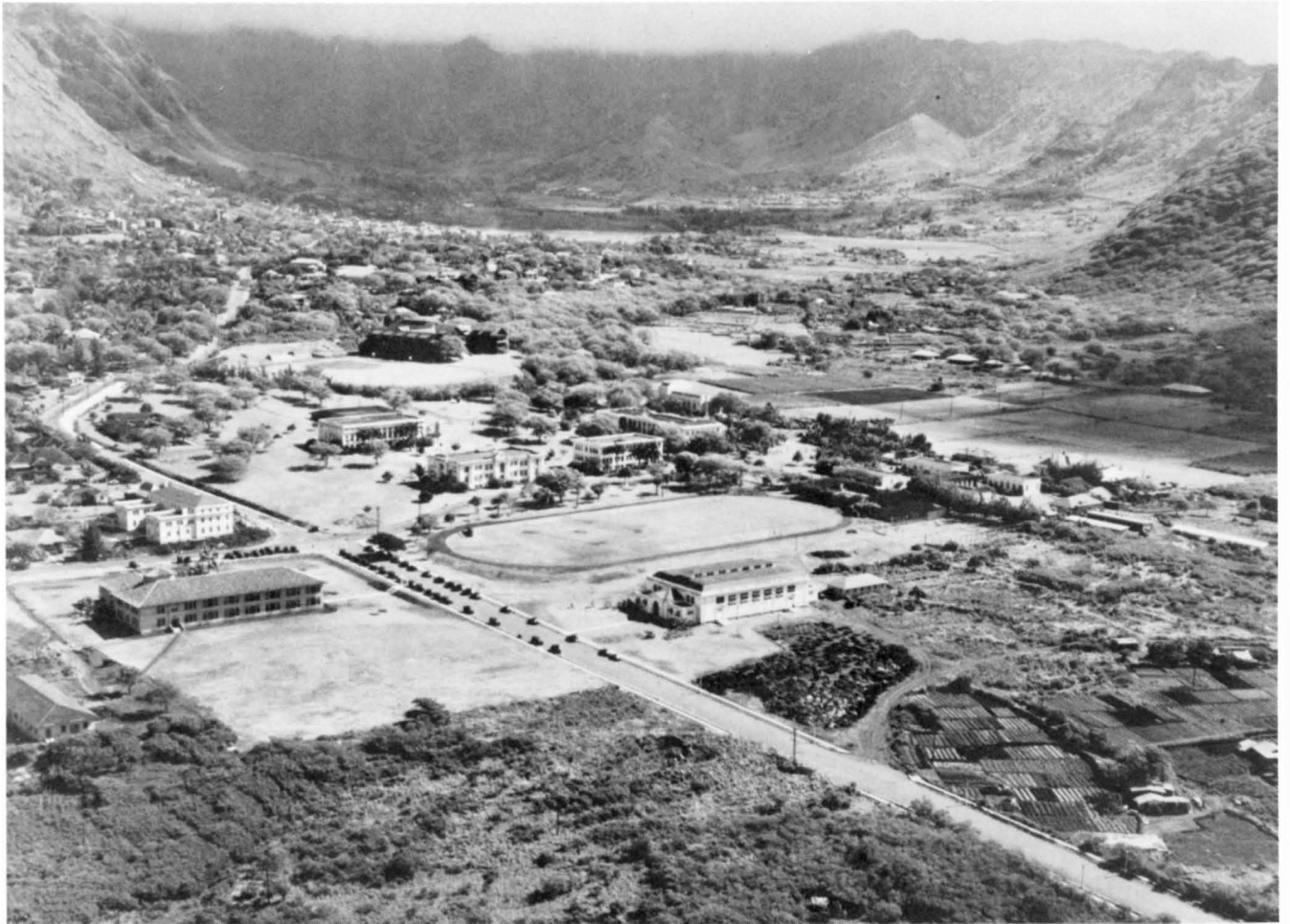
Wist Hall. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)



Wist Hall Annex 1, built in 1930 (the same year as Wist Hall), cost \$9659.36. It too, was originally part of the Territorial Normal School. Located behind the University High School Building, it houses the industrial arts shop for the College of Education. The entire area occupied by the College was once a pig farm. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



Wist Addition 2 was completed in 1966 at a cost of \$453,000. It adjoins Wist Hall, but there is no indoor passageway between the two buildings. Designed by Frederick H. Kohloss and Associates, architects, its double pitched tile roof mirrors that of Wist Hall. Built by Nakamura Construction, the engineers were Shimazu, Shimabukuro, and Associates. It houses several of the College of Education departments as well as the office of the Dean. The large monkeypod, in the photo, above, between the addition and University Avenue, is said to have grown from a seed of the Mark Twain Tree in Hilo, brought to the campus by William Meinecke, member of Manoa's second graduating class in 1913, and later University treasurer. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)



1932 Aerial Photo. Teachers College Building (Wist Hall) and Farrington Hall, both completed in 1930, were up, and Atherton House, (*mauka* of Wist) on the left edge of the photo has just been built. Cars are parked along Metcalf Street and University Avenue, and although it is 9:12 a.m., parking space is plentiful, and there was no need for parking fees. University Archives Photo (April 4, 1932)

tinted glass windows, installed in 1982, but the interior needs a thorough cleaning, repainting, re-flooring, and general refurbishing. The former library room, with its high ceiling, is now called the "College Center" and has great potential for being an elegant room for conferences and receptions.

Before his appointment as principal of the Territorial Normal and Training School, Wist had served ten years as teacher and principal in public schools in Hilo (Kaiwiki School), Pahala, Honokaa, and Lahaina (Kamehameha III School). With the incorporation of the Normal School in the University in 1931, he was named Dean of Teachers College, today called the College of Education. His doctoral dissertation at Yale in 1937 was included in his commemorative volume, *A Century of Public Education in Hawaii: 1840-1940*, published by the *Hawaii Educational Review* in 1940. Wist retired in 1948, after seventeen years as Dean of Education. He continued to serve the University as a Regent from 1949 to 1951. He was also appointed to the Hawaii Statehood Commission and served as its vice-chairman. Dean Wist died of a heart attack in Washington, D.C. on Oct. 26, 1951, while on Commission business, and the next month the Regents renamed the Teachers College Building Wist Hall.

The Original Fruit Fly Building (1931)

by Victor Kobayashi

The single floor building between the Art Building and Kuykendall Hall was originally the Fruit Fly Laboratory that was erected in 1931. The U.S. Department of Agriculture paid rent to the University for use of the building, until it moved in 1973 to a new four-building complex on the *Mauka* Campus, near Manoa Marketplace. Today called "Building 37," the entire structure, including the double-pitched roof, was gutted in 1982, and transformed into the Cashier's Office. The original building had a narrow "moat" surrounding it to keep out ants, which became a favorite place for the nuptial activities of bufo toads, producing numerous tadpoles in the water. The entire

wooden interior walls and roof became infested with termites, and all that is left of its past are the foundation and exterior concrete walls. The entire renovation cost about \$134,000, which when compared to the 1931 construction cost of \$15,000, should give its newest occupant, the University Cashier, inflationary food for thought. The original cupola, made of copper, is now the property of the neighboring Art Department.

Founders' Gate (1933)

by Elsa Souza

Founders' Gate not only marks the entry to the University from the south, but also symbolizes the merging of what were once two separate campuses: the University, on the east side of University Avenue and, on the "other side of the street," the older Territorial Normal School, the predecessor of the University's present College of Education, which dates its origins to 1896 when Hawaii was still a Republic. Plans for the Gate's construction were formulated in Spring 1931, several months before the actual merger by students, faculty, and alumni of both institutions, under the leadership of Lorna H. Jarrett of the Normal School, chairman of the Founders' Gate Committee.

The Gate was built two years later in the middle of the depression years. Over a thousand persons witnessed the dedication on September 14, 1933. Among those in attendance were Governor and Mrs. Lawrence M. Judd and many distinguished alumni. The noted local author, Oswald Bushnell, then president of the student body, greeted the students, while President David L. Crawford officiated the ceremony. Ralph Fishbourne, the Gate's architect, placed the cornerstone, which contained names of contributors to the Gate fund and other historical data.

With the faculty in full academic dress, President Crawford stated that Founders' Gate's purpose was to remind us of the interest, devotion, and sacrifice of those who helped to build the institution in its several



The original Fruit Fly Laboratory building, erected in 1931. Today it is the Cashier's office. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



Students stand in line at the steps of Hawaii Hall to contribute to the Founders' Gate fund which started in 1931. 2,664 persons, including students, faculty, and alumni, donated \$2,664. Walker and Olund Contractors completed the gate in 1933 at the exact cost of the amount collected, \$2,664. Donations were limited to \$1 per person in order for the gate to be truly a University community project. Student enrollment at this time was about 1300. University Photo (c1932)



Completed in 1933, Founders' Gate originally had lamps of the sort shown above, similar to those in front of Iolani Palace today. The Gate was built to symbolize the merging of two separate institutions, the Territorial Normal School and the University. University Archives Photo (1937)



Founders' Gate's lamps were replaced by frosted spheres, as shown above. Spaced farther apart today because of the widening of University Avenue, the Gates have monkeypod trees towering over them, with trash bins on both sides of the avenue adorning the entry to the central campus. Photo by Gordon Miyamoto (1982)

component parts—the College of Hawaii, the old Normal School, the Agricultural Experiment Station, and others.

Constructed of stone, the Gate is made up of two arches, that curve over each of the sidewalks that line both sides of University Avenue. Each arch is connected to stone benches.

The designers of the inscriptions on the gate were truly devoted to bilingualism, for on the western half of the gate is the phrase, in Hawaiian, "*Maluna a'e o no lahui opau ke ola ke kanaka*" (in English, "Above all Nations is Humanity"), and the statement, "Dedicated to All Those Who Through the Many Years Fostered the Cause of Public Education in Hawaii." On the east side are the same phrases, "Above all Nations is Humanity," in English, and the Hawaiian language version of the dedication, "*Hoolaaia No Na Poe Apau No Na Makahiki Lehulehu I Hooka Wowa I Ka Hoonaauao Akea Ma Hawaii Nei.*"

The maxim, "Above All Nations is Humanity," is attributed to a noted humanities scholar, Goldwin Smith, of Oxford, England, who had been appointed in 1868 to the chair in English history at Cornell University. It was originally chiseled on a stone bench on the Cornell Campus (where President Crawford himself had studied in 1913 for a doctorate in botany and biology which was never completed).

As Manoa Valley grew with the invasion of realtors and the creation of new subdivisions and the enrollment of the University increased, University Avenue was widened from two to six lanes and the gates had to be moved to accommodate to the changing times.

Today, dwarfed by the huge monkeypod trees that also greet visitors to the campus, Founders' Gate still stands at the southern entry of the campus on University Avenue at Dole Street, which also serves as one of the main routes into the residential section of Manoa Valley. Manoa commuters rushing in their automobiles to and from work through the campus could very well gain from listening to Crawford's 1933 dedication speech when he proclaimed, "let only those who enter here who come with hunger to learn and with determination to use aright their learning for the good of mankind."

Varney Circle (1934)

by Jodi Cross and Victor Kobayashi

When the fountain was first completed in 1934, many observers thought the facial expression of the Hawaiian god on the three-foot high central portion of the fountain to be hideous, but having grown accustomed to Hawaiian iconography, the expression seems appropriate to us today. The god is bordered by palm fronds and the motif is repeated eight times around the walls of the fountain. It was designed by a young art instructor, Henry H. Rempel, and Cornelia McIntyre Foley, a student who had recently graduated from the University at that time. Mrs. Foley, who now resides in New York, executed the molds for the fountain which are said to still remain in storage at her family home in Honolulu.

Varney Circle at one time was at the outskirts of the campus, where the University farms began, but today it is in a central location, where the old Hawaii Hall Quadrangle meets the Mall, the new part of the campus. Plans call for the construction of another mall, which would extend between the Art Building and Miller Hall, across Dole Street and into the Quarry.

The fountain has been a favorite site for many college pranks. Besides the usual inking of the water or the dumping of a boxful of soap powder, events which have occurred numerous times throughout the years, more unusual happenings have taken place at the fountain. Cars have been transported on top of the fountain. Children as well as birds from time to time bathe in its waters, although during some of the war years the broken fountain motor could not be repaired due to the lack of replacement parts, and the fountain was left dry. Even the usually docile members of the bovine family have made claims on the fountain. *Ka Leo* once described the complaints made when "some radical cows" went wading into the fountain in 1943. According to the late Willard Wilson, English professor and one of the great campus folklorists, the fountain became for a time a Manoa version of the Trevi fountain in Rome. Couples in love tossed coins into the central basin in order to obtain a happy life together. Enterprising faculty



Varney Circle Fountain was built in 1934. Hawaii Hall in background. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1968)



Ada Susan Varney, Normal School teacher. Photo by City Photo (n.d.). From the Normal School *Cadet*, 1930.

children, living nearby, gathered the pennies at nights to supplement the family income. However, "with its usual ponderous humane wisdom, . . . the University solved this problem by raising professors' salaries and shutting off the water supply for the season." Varney Circle was also the site of more serious events. Anti-war vigils were held there regularly during the Vietnam War period.

Ada Susan Varney was a highly regarded teacher of history at the Territorial Normal School from 1911 to 1930, as noted on the bronze plate placed on the rim of the Fountain. Normal School students dedicated the fountain to her when she died in 1930 after an illness.

The fountain has become a major University landmark, but it was originally intended for a site on another campus, which was the front of the Administration Building of the Normal School, located on the slopes of Punchbowl. The idea for the fountain was that of the Normal School's class of 1929, and money for the fountain was raised by it and subsequent groups of students. When the school became a part of the University's Teachers College in 1931, a decision was made to locate the memorial fountain at its present location.

Current plans suggest that the fountain be moved to the other side of Hawaii Hall into the old quadrangle. Its present site would then be occupied by a new fountain that would form the hub of intersecting malls, including one that would lead down into the Quarry and into the Moiliili business district.

Andrews Outdoor Theatre (1935)

by Patrice Choy

One of the most tranquil spots on the campus is the Andrews Outdoor Theatre, completed in 1935. The serenity of the lush setting would never suggest that the original site, a natural depression, was used as a garbage dump. The theatre was built during the depression of the 1930's but the University only had

to cover the \$5,213 cost of materials because the Federal Emergency Relief Administration provided \$50,000 worth of labor for construction. (Gates were added later by the University at a cost of \$240.38.)

With a seating capacity of about 5,500 the bowl has 14 horse shoe rows of stone seats which surround a grassy lawn and face a stage area with a backdrop landscaped with Hawaiian flora. The stone used for the seats came from campus sites with additional quantities from quarries at Fort Ruger. Architect Ralph Fishbourne designed the versatile theatre, while Professor Arthur R. Keller was the consulting engineer who greatly influenced the design. Landscape architect and university alumnus Richard Tongg, designed the garden-like stage area. The plantings were executed by the University grounds staff headed by the horticulturally named Allan B. Bush, who was the omnipresent chief campus caretaker at that time. Born in Scotland, Bush kept close watch over the campus foliage and was known for turning on sprinklers both day and night. Student couples meeting at night on the lawn were known to have their ardor dampened by the sudden surge of Bush's sprinklers. Bush and his crew took a truck into Waiahole Valley for the hala trees that grow in the area behind the stage. Paths to the stage follow the natural contour of the area. Catalpa, oleander, and star jasmine were planted outside the theatre. The Class of 1935 was the first to hold commencement exercises in the new theatre. In May, 1953, it was the site for the world premiere of a full-length Hawaiian play, *Ke Kuapuu Alii*. In the 1970's, use of the theatre increased with numerous music and dance concerts, forums, religious ceremonies, luaus, and classes.

Although the theatre was officially called an "Amphitheatre" for many years, and continues to be so labeled, President Gregg Sinclair in 1955 had the Regents officially rename the theatre the "Arthur L. Andrews Outdoor Theatre." Sinclair objected to the term "amphitheatre," since it referred to theatres with seats that went totally around the stage.

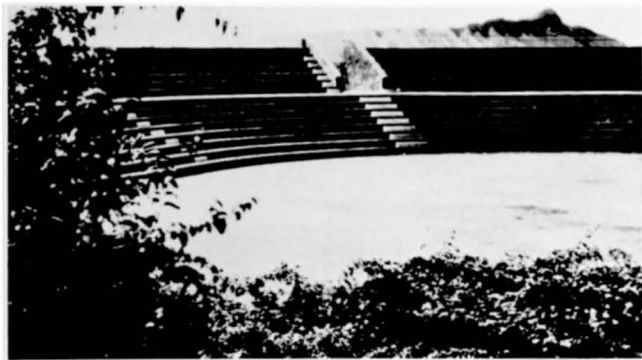
The theatre was dedicated at the 34th Annual Commencement on June 12, 1945, to Dr. Andrews



The *Ka Palapala* Beauty Pageant was an annual event on campus for many years until recently and was held in the Andrews Outdoor Theatre. The Pageant, which started in 1937, was originally the idea of Neal Batchelor, an assistant editor of the student newspaper, *Ka Leo*, and Calvin McGregor, a studentbody councillor. Later, the *Ka Palapala* student yearbook staff took over its sponsorship and developed it into an elaborate production. The beauties above, each with a huge trophy, represent eight ethnic groups found in Hawaii: Filipina, Black, Japanese, Korean, Caucasian, Cosmopolitan, Hawaiian, and Chinese. University Archives Photo (1969)



Construction for the Arthur L. Andrews Outdoor Theatre began April 1, 1934, and was completed on June 20, 1935. The rock crushing plant in the Quarry appears between the foot of Diamond Head and a utility pole in the background. Dole Street did not pass back of the theatre at this time. University Archives Photo (c1935)



When not in use as a theatre, the gardens of Andrews Outdoor Theatre become a tranquil place to meditate, or to read, or for lovers to rendezvous. It becomes an exciting place with the sounds of the crowds and the Dave Brubeck Jazz Trio (which performed for the ASUH Awards Day Ceremonies on May 1, 1951), or the rhetoric of activist Jerry Rubin (in the sixties), or the electronics of hard rock that still scream frenetically from the amplifiers of what was once the site of a garbage dump. University Archives Photo (n.d.)

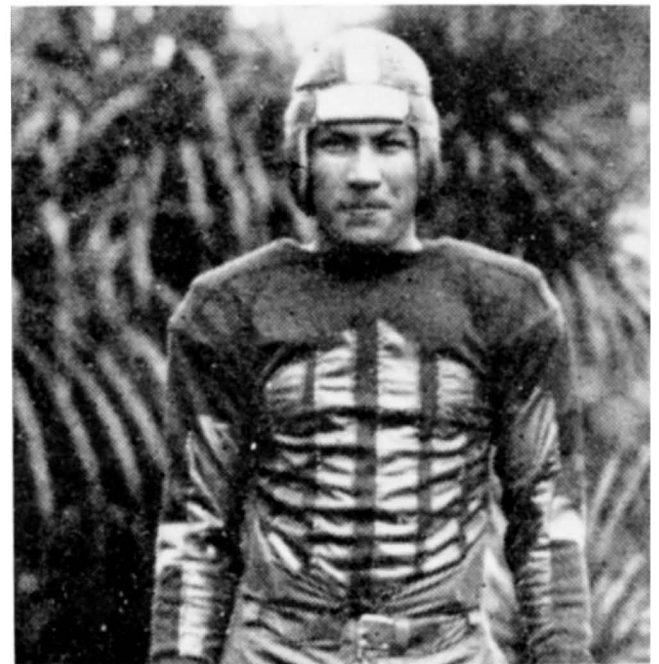


Arthur L. Andrews (1871-1945) became first dean of the College of Arts and Sciences in 1920. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)

Wise Field was named by the Regents on October 13, 1937, in honor of John Wise (1869-1937), who had passed away a few months earlier. Wise was a professor of Hawaiian language at the University from 1926 to 1934 and had a great interest in the athletic affairs of the University. He was also a Territorial senator who helped to get the bill making the College of Hawaii into the University of Hawaii passed in 1919. Wise also taught at Kamehameha Schools, and with Frank E. Midkiff wrote *First Course on the Hawaiian Language*. Of *hapa-haole* background, he was a good friend of Prince Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole; both had been supporters of Queen Lilioukalani, and had opposed annexation. SB Printers, Inc. Photo (n.d.)



Wise Field. After the original Gym was built in 1928, nearby campus land, that extended from University Avenue to the old Pineapple Research Institute (today, Krauss Hall) was cleared and leveled and converted into an athletic field. Andrews Outdoor Theatre (built in 1935) in the left, background, took up some of the field (which was named "Wise Athletic Field" in 1937), but not enough of the space to prevent the ROTC cadets from marching in review there (above). (In the background, with Diamond Head forming a backdrop, the rock crusher in the quarry area is in operation.) Later, in 1949, Bachman Hall would take up more of Wise Field's space, pushing ROTC reviews across University Avenue to the Teachers College field. In the early seventies, President Harlan Cleveland wanted the Korean Studies Center building constructed on Wise Field (then, as now, the front lawn of Bachman Hall) but deferred to those who favored the present site on East-West Road. University Archives Photo (circa late 40's)



The regents named Wise Athletic Field also after John Wise, Jr., Wise's son and a prominent athlete and student at the University. 1926 Kapalapala Photo (c1926)

who had died a month earlier. The theatre was appropriately named, for Andrews fostered the earliest campus dramatic productions, including *The Revolving Wedge*, in 1913, which he helped to write. He vigorously engaged students in playwriting as well as helping to organize the first campus paper. A humanities scholar through and through, he conducted the first philosophy class offered at the College of Hawaii. Whenever the College offered a new course, Andrews was often the teacher, even if the subject matter was outside his field. He joined the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in 1910 when enrollment was only 17. Previously, at Cornell, he had served as an alumni reunion registrar and when he first arrived in Hawaii, he was surprised to find no alumni of the College of Hawaii. As a professor of English for 26 years, he was to see the University produce many alumni. He became the first Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, when the College of Hawaii was transformed into the University in 1920. Holding this position until 1930, he then became Dean of Faculties from 1930 until 1936, when he retired. From 1941 to 1943, he was a member of the Board of Regents.

Old Gilmore Hall (1935–1973)

*by Daniel Mahoney, Max Tanaka,
and Victor Kobayashi*

The old Gilmore Hall once stood proudly where the Art Building stands today. It had gleaming green and blue glazed tile on its roof—the tiles were hand built, made by pressing slabs of clay over the thigh to form their arches. Funded in part by the federal Public Works Administration, the building was accepted as completed by the Regents on July 5, 1935. The architect was Ralph Fishbourne, and the contractor, Hawaiian Contracting Co., Ltd. The building was placed at an angle so as to face both Hawaii and Farrington Halls. It stood in 1935 between the classroom part of the campus and the University farms.

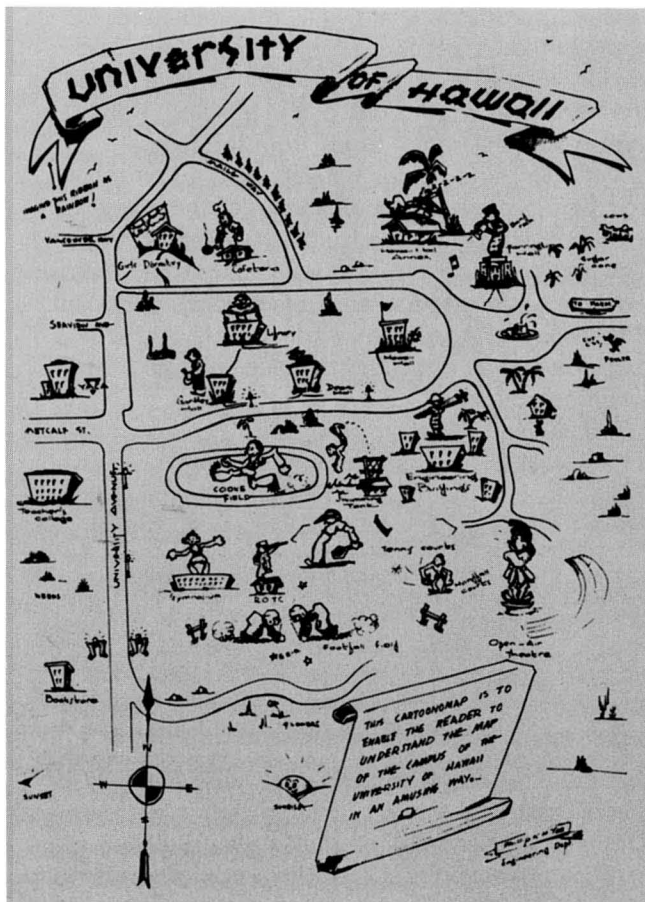
Gilmore became the headquarters of teaching,

research, and service activities for agriculture, but as soon as the faculty moved in, it was already too small. From 1938–40, two new wings were added on the north and south sides of the building. Public Works Administration funds from the federal government and money derived from a Territorial bond issue provided the financing of the wings. Professor Harold A. Wadsworth, a dean of the College of Agriculture, commenting on the continuing need of his faculty for more space, once remarked, "A College of Agriculture staff is like a gas: it expands into all unoccupied space—and gets hot when compressed!"

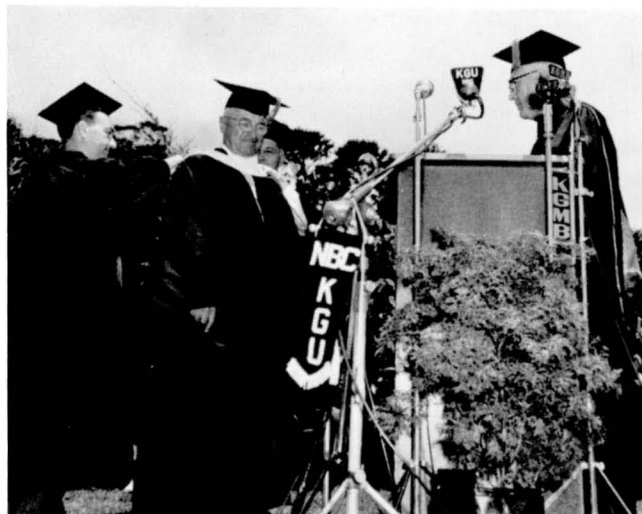
For 35 years, Gilmore Hall stood as a landmark and a memorial to the first president of the University. However, in a move to find a home for the much needed Art Building, the State approved the site where Gilmore stood and Gilmore had to be razed. Originally the Art Building was to have been located at the corner of East-West Road and Dole Street, with no plans for removing Gilmore Hall. When the University decided to have the federal government claim 21 acres for the East-West Center, including the Dole Street corner lot (Burns Hall was built on this site), the Regents decided to have Gilmore demolished, and the Art Building built in its place. This was the second time that the Art Building site had been changed and the administration was under pressure of time to utilize the \$1.2 million provided by the federal government which would be lost if the Art Building was not built by 1973. A heated controversy over the demolishing of Gilmore took place with many students and faculty joining a "save Gilmore" movement. Their attempts to place Gilmore on the Register of Historic Places was successful when Gilmore received "reserve category" status, but the State Department of Land and Natural Resources nevertheless approved, in October, 1973, the University's plan to demolish Gilmore.

It was ironic that one building, constructed using federal funds, had to be demolished in order for another building to be erected, so it could also qualify for federal monies.

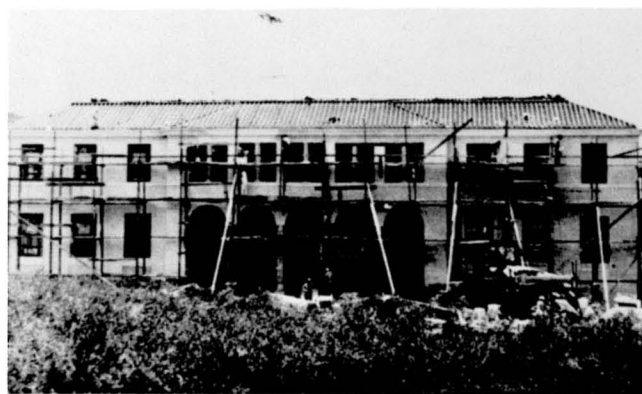
Beatrice Krauss, long time University faculty



1935 Map. The campus was relatively uncrowded with buildings. A bookstore was located at the southwestern corner of University Avenue and what became Dole Street. After the bookstore moved into Hemenway Hall, completed in 1939, the old building was taken over by College Inn, a favorite place for inexpensive meals for students and faculty. A pizza restaurant and a hamburger stand stood in its place in 1982. Note in the map the location of the first Cooke Field, and another field (Wise Field), used for football, to the east of Founders' Gate. Vegetable and flower farms were located where the Music Buildings now stand, and extended the entire length of Dole Street to the Manoa Stream bridge. Map by Phillip K. H. Yee, *Ka Palapala*, 1935. Photo by Paul S. K. Yuen (1982)



President Harry S Truman received an Honorary Doctorate in Andrews Outdoor Theatre on April 24, 1953. Andrews was the site of many programs featuring famous scholars, political leaders, writers, and entertainers. University President, Gregg M. Sinclair, stands behind the lectern, above. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1953)



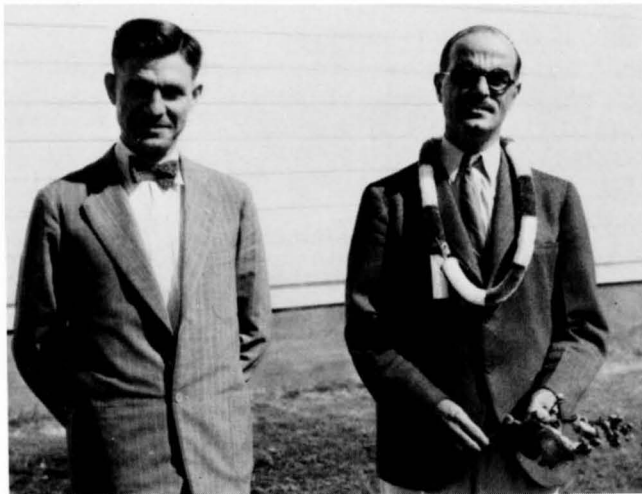
The original Gilmore Hall approaches completion. The Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station, which was established in 1901 by the federal government, and which became affiliated with the University in 1929, also moved into the first Gilmore Hall on August 1, 1935, when the building was completed. University Archives Photo (May, 1935)



Between 1938 to 1940 new wings were added to both sides of old Gilmore Hall. The African baobab or “dead rat” tree (named after its fuzzy fruit) with its bulbous bottom trunk remained after the old Gilmore was demolished; it stands today between Miller Hall and the Art Building, which displaced old Gilmore. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



John Washington Gilmore, first University president. University Photo (n.d.)



David Livingston Crawford (1889-1974) above, left, was the third president of the University, from 1927-1941. Crawford stands with author Thornton Wilder (with lei), who had just planted the cannonball tree seedling next to the original Gymnasium on University Avenue. The gym is gone, but the tree, now quite tall, and often in bloom, still stands. University Archives Photo (Nov., 1933)



Crawford Hall, built in 1938. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (c1967)

member and alumna, who led the valiant effort to save old Gilmore, and other protestors, decorated the building with flowers before its demise. On November 3, 1973, a 7,000 pound wrecking ball crashed into the old Gilmore Hall, while protestors sadly looked on. Douglas Woo, *Advertiser* reporter quoted Miss Krauss, as saying, "We dressed her up in flowers because we wanted her to go down in dignity."

Gilmore Hall was called the Agriculture Building until March 25, 1943, when it was renamed in honor of John W. Gilmore, first president. With World War II, it was not possible to place a metal plaque with Gilmore's name onto the building, since metal was scarce. Instead a framed photograph of Gilmore was placed in the lobby.

President from 1908-1913, Gilmore resigned to become an agronomist at the University of California at Davis. Before coming to Hawaii, he organized agriculture schools in China, and served as an advisor to the Commission of Agriculture in India, and was a fiber expert for the Department of Agriculture in the Philippines (then, a U.S. possession). Gilmore had also taught in the Territorial Normal School for a year.

Crawford Hall (1938)

by Margaret J. M. Chow

Crawford Hall, in the Hawaii Hall quadrangle, opened its doors for classes in Fall 1938. Originally called the "Social Science Building," the University at one time considered naming it after Charles Hemenway, but found they couldn't. Hemenway was still alive at that time, and since the construction was supported by federal funds, a living person's name could not be used, according to the federal regulations.

The white three-story reinforced concrete structure was built at a cost of approximately \$35,000. The first floor lecture hall was considered large at the time, seating at least 200 students.

Designed by John Mason Young, engineering professor, Crawford Hall still stood in 1983, although it is in need of much repair and renovation, with its shabby interiors. The first floor classrooms and lecture

halls are still in use; the second floor houses the Journalism Department and several classrooms while the third floor is occupied by the Environmental Studies Program and the Writing Workshop. Before the History Department moved to the newly completed Sakamaki Hall, it was housed in Crawford, and dedicated "Shunzo Sakamaki Library-Lounge" there in 1975, in honor of the historian and summer session dean, who had died in 1973.

The Social Science Building was renamed in 1954 in honor of David Livingston Crawford (1889-1974), third president of the University, from 1927-1941. At the age of 38, in 1927, Crawford succeeded President Dean and became one of the youngest university presidents in the U.S. at that time. Coming to Hawaii in 1917 as an entomology professor, he had planned to stay for a year as a substitute professor but remained instead. He was head of the entomology department and later the first director of the University Extension Services when it formed in 1921. Crawford also developed the summer school program which later became one of the largest in the nation. Summer enrollments started with 236 students in 1927, and by 1940, had expanded to 1500. Crawford also coached the football team when he first arrived in Hawaii and helped to bring the first teams from the mainland for Hawaii games. His job as coach ended when an athletic director (Otto Klum) was hired. After he left the University in 1941, he joined the War Production Board in Puerto Rico. From 1948-1954, he was president of Doane College in Crete, Nebraska.

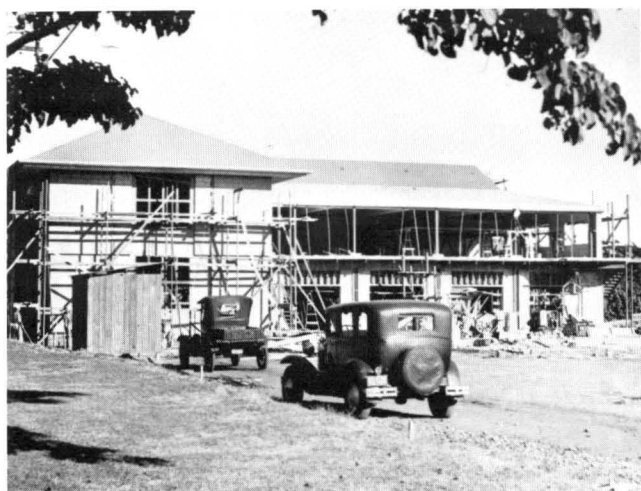
Hemenway Hall (1938)

by Vera Soneda

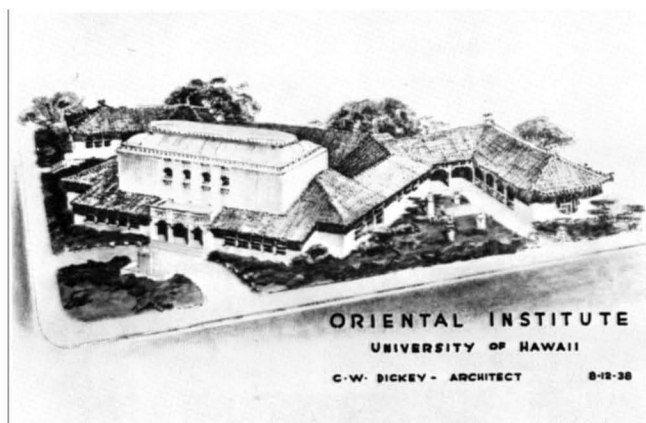
Hemenway Hall, once called the Union Building, was named after Charles Reed Hemenway, sometimes called "The Father of the University." Hemenway's long association with the University began in 1907 when he and two other members of the University Club of Honolulu, were selected to "draw up a bill for the founding of the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts." He served from 1910, for thirty



The Drive to Build Hemenway Hall. Considerable effort was made to raise funds for the construction of the new union building. University Archives Photo (n.d.)



Hemenway Hall under construction on the site of the original Cooke Field. Architect Claude Albon Stiehl (who designed the Church of the Crossroads on University Avenue) worked with Arthur Keller in designing the building. In its time, the building was considered quite radical in design. A succession of ASUH presidents worked on the campaign to have the building erected, including Curtis Heen (1934-35), John Stone and Tommy Kaulukukui (1937-38), and James Carey (1938-39). Kaulukukui became a member of the physical education faculty and a coach later. University Archives Photo (1938)



Besides Wist Hall, the University would have had another C. W. Dickey building, perhaps, if World War II had not come. Dickey, the highly regarded pre-war Honolulu architect who helped create the "Hawaiian Style," drew this sketch for an Oriental Institute building in 1938, a much larger, more splendid and elaborate structure than his Wist Hall. The Oriental Institute was founded in 1935 to extend the work of the Oriental Studies Departments (which were established with the Japanese Department in 1920, and the Chinese Department in 1922) and the School of Pacific and Oriental Affairs (begun in 1932). It was located in George Hall. The Institute, which was discontinued with Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, was the spiritual ancestor of the Asian studies programs reestablished after World War II, and the Center for Asian and Pacific Studies, established in 1980. Justification for the location of the East-West Center in Manoa in 1960 was partly based on the long historical commitment to Asian studies at the University. University Archives Photo (August 12, 1938)

years on the Board of Regents, and was its chairman from 1920-1940.

Hemenway arrived in Hawaii in 1899 to teach at Punahou School. After two years at Punahou, he entered private law practice. In 1907 Hemenway was appointed Territorial Attorney General, and in 1910 he returned to private practice until 1915. From 1918-1938 he was vice president and assistant manager of Alexander & Baldwin. From 1938 until his retirement in 1945 he was the president of the Hawaiian Trust Co.

Hemenway mixed with the elite of the Territory of Hawaii. Along with his duties in the Hawaiian Trust Co., Hemenway was associated with Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., Maui Agriculture Co., McBryde Sugar Co., American Factors, Hawaiian Consolidated Ry., Hawaiian Electric Co., Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., and the Bank of Hawaii. He was also a president and director of the Queen's Hospital, honorary president of the Honolulu Community Chest, President of both the Bar Association of Hawaii and the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce.

Hemenway, Arthur G. Smith (a fellow board member and lawyer), and President Arthur Dean drafted the Act of Establishment which, in 1920 added a College of Arts and Sciences; this event elevated the institution's status from that of a college to that of a university.

The University in 1940, in recognition of the recently retired Regent Chairman Hemenway's contributions, dedicated the newly constructed Union Building in honor of him. Hemenway, was also highly regarded by the students, for he has been described as "a friend of generations of college students, to whom the lowliest might turn for assistance and the highest for wise guidance." The Regents had reached the naming decision unanimously after proposals were made to President Crawford by students and alumni.

The Union Building was built in 1938 and opened in March 1939 and was the first major campus building set aside for non-academic activities. The building is unique in the way it was financed. The total cost of the building was about \$85,000, and students themselves contributed about \$12,000. Faculty and

alumni contributed \$10,000. The major funding, which helped to change the students' dream into reality, came from the Board of Regents, which contributed \$60,000, with many of its members giving large personal contributions.

The Union Building's main room consisted of kitchen facilities and a dining hall on the ground floor and lounges and offices for the students, alumni, *Ka Palapala* (the yearbook), Associated Students of U.H. officers and the student council on the second floor. The large general lounge was completely open on one side and it was used for undergraduate dances.

Just one year after the Union Building's opening, it was decided that the building could be named after Hemenway because it was financed entirely by private efforts. Federal rules had prevented the University from naming a federally funded structure after a living person. Hemenway reportedly was "especially pleased because it was the students' own building that was named for him."

In 1948, a wing was added which included a barber shop, classrooms, recreation hall, a women's rest-room and an enclosed outdoor dining room with tables and umbrellas, at a total cost of \$147,000, of which \$87,000 was raised by the students and \$60,000 through a bank loan.

Although Hemenway Hall served a variety of student needs over the years, by the early 1970's the structure "proved inadequate to meet the growing needs of the rapidly increasing U.H. student body." The working space was cramped and the building itself was badly in need of major repairs. In 1974, Hemenway was closed with the student union and activities organizations moved into the newly constructed Campus Center. However, five years later, in 1979, Hemenway Hall reopened after a complete renovation and transformation into an extension of the existing Campus Center facility. Part of the renovation costs including the installation of an elevator, were met by a legislative allocation of \$500,000 on May 4, 1976.

The building now houses an Arts and Crafts Center, KTUH-FM (a non-commercial radio station), Hemenway Theatre, Manoa Gardens (a fast food



The new Student Union Building opened on March 24, 1938, with everyone requested to "dress appropriately." It was named Hemenway Hall the next year. The Associated Students of the University of Hawaii (ASUH) raised some funds for furnishing the building by sponsoring a carnival. Regent Mary Dillingham Frear, whose name graces Frear Hall, contributed \$2,000 for furnishings. Howard Verbeck, a noted designer who did UCLA's million dollar student union, Kerckhoff Hall, as well as the home of Shirley Temple and Hollywood movie sets, was asked to design the original interiors, through his daughter, Mrs. Marjorie Baker, with the Honolulu Academy of Arts. University Archives Photo (1939)



Hemenway Hall, before the *makai* wing was added.
University Archives Photo (c1940)



The *makai* wing of Hemenway Hall was added in 1948 to accommodate the post-war boom in student enrollment. A carnival on campus in 1946 staged by the students provided a large portion of the funds for the wing. The addition was part of the original design plans for the building, and created an enclosed courtyard for Hemenway Hall.
University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (c1967)

Hemenway Hall Courtyard. After extensive remodeling in the late 1970's, Hemenway Hall reopened in April, 1980, with an arts and crafts center, a theatre, a bank, the Manoa Gardens cafeteria, an elevator, and the familiar barber shop. The Reverend Edward Kealanahale blessed the building at its rededication and sprinkled salt in the Hawaiian way to ward off evil spirits. William Aull, President of Hawaiian Trust, presented a portrait of Charles Reed Hemenway to the University, and a Chinese lion dance, complete with the celebrative sound of firecrackers, drums, and cymbals completed the festivities. The quality of the cuisine depressingly has declined, however, since the days of cafeteria manager Elsie Boatman, but beer, unthinkable in the "old days," is now available to wash down the "fast food." Despite the addition of a movie theatre to Hemenway Hall, the campus still did not have in 1983 35mm film projection equipment. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)





The second floor of Hemenway Hall was once the scene of many colorful dances as well as the site of fierce bridge and chess games. Above, two *Ka Leo* writers who later became professional journalists are caught dancing: Dan Katz (with freshman beanie) and his partner Tomi Kaizawa. Some of the other *Ka Leo* writers who entered the world of deadlines and printers ink were: John Griffin, Jerry Burris, Laurel Loo, George Garties, Ken Kobayashi (*Advertiser*); Charles Parmiter (*Time* and *Sports Illustrated*); Trixie Tanaka Ichinose (Cold Type Hawaii); Bob Sparks (University of Hawaii Press); Dianne Armstrong Conrad (*Star-Bulletin*); Brian Thornton (*Mauai News*); Vicki Viotti (*Sun Press*); and Leigh Critchlow (*Hilo Tribune Herald*). *Ka Leo* Photo (c1948). Tomi Kaizawa McNamara Collection

restaurant), a barber shop, organization rooms for the Inter-Fraternity and Inter-Sorority Council, a game room, 5 meeting rooms, and a bank. An agreement had been made with the State Legislature to permit a branch bank to be located on the campus. Space for the bank went to the highest bidder which was the First Hawaiian Bank. Rentals of the space went to the Campus Center while the bank paid its own construction and furnishing costs.

Hemenway Hall since 1939 has provided a variety of services to the students and faculty at the University. As Hemenway himself stated at the opening of the building, "The opening of the Union Building is the beginning of a new chapter in the life on the campus and the fact that this building is largely the result of the interest and efforts of the students themselves should bring to you all a feeling of satisfaction in addition to the measure which will come from its use."

Hemenway strongly supported Japanese-Americans when Pearl Harbor was attacked by Japan on December 7, 1941, and spoke out against those in the government who questioned Japanese-American loyalty. When he died in 1947, the editor of the *Hawaii Herald*, the Japanese-English newspaper, wrote:

In the dark and tragic days of the beginning of the war, at a time when the West Coast was succumbing to racial hysteria and engaging in the sad experiment of "relocation," there was a distinct danger that Hawaii, too, might succumb to the same disease. Many community leaders were openly—and we suppose, honestly—doubtful of the loyalty of residents of Japanese extraction. A larger group, who had worked harmoniously with their Oriental friends before the war, were hesitant about "sticking their necks out" and maintained a wait-and-see policy. For a while things hung in delicate balance.

But Charlie Hemenway wasn't afraid to "stick his neck out." He knew, out of his long, extensive, and intimate acquaintance with "his boys" at the University, that these boys were loyal Americans as could be found anywhere in the nation. And he did not hesitate to say so. His influential position in the community, his wide and varied contacts, his unquestioned integrity, his logical reasoning, and his cool-headed conviction carried weight in critical quarters.

His unflagging zeal and clear-headed advice helped immeasurably in setting up the Morale Committees which were so helpful in bringing adjustment and understanding to a community torn by doubts and apprehensions. . . .

Hawaii might have gone down the sorry road of undemocratic discrimination, as California did. We were at the cross-roads in that terrible December and it was largely due to Mr. Hemenway's courage and influence that Hawaii took the right turn instead of the wrong one . . . The entire community, and the nation, owe him a debt of gratitude for his part in persuading us that we were justified in trying out the democratic ideals we had professed.

Miller Hall (1939)

by Joyce Yamada

Miller Hall was completed in 1939 with Territorial and Public Works Administration funds by Walker and Olund, contractors. The architect was the University's own John Mason Young. According to retired Home Economics Professor Katherine Bazore Gruelle, who worked with Carey Miller in helping to design the building, only the main floor, the second floor, and a part of the basement floor were completed in 1939, due to insufficient funds. The military stored canned food for emergencies in the dirt floor basement during World War II. Classrooms were built in the basement floor after the war. Before Miller Hall was constructed, most of the home economics courses were held on the top floor of Hawaii Hall. The lack of space made it necessary to use the dining room also as a laboratory for nutritional research using rats. Miller told a student reporter in 1940 on how Miller Hall originated: "A luncheon was given by the home economics department for all members of the Board of Regents. When the guests arrived for lunch they were served in the hallway because the rats were occupying the dining room. When the classes held in that vicinity of Hawaii Hall were dismissed at 12:30, the students rushed out into the hall where the Board was having lunch. This incident convinced the Board of the necessity for a nutrition laboratory."

In 1958, the Home Economics Building was renamed Miller Hall, after Carey Miller, who was



Charles Reed Hemenway (1875-1947) in center, with coat and tie. Left to right: James W. Carey (ASUH President), unidentified University athlete, Hemenway, and President Crawford, standing between Campus Road and Dean Hall. University Archives Photo (c.1939)



Miller Hall, completed in 1939. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)



Carey D. Miller delights over a basket of huge guavas, loaded with vitamin C. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1958)



Aerial Photo, 1939. Dole Street has been extended to the front of Andrews Outdoor Theatre (completed in 1935), and Hemenway Hall (completed in 1939) has taken up the eastern end of the original Cooke Field, which had been moved to its second site in 1937 between the farms and the active stone quarry (upper left of photo). The original Gilmore Hall (completed in 1935) is up and the last of its two wings nears completion. The Social Science Building (today called Crawford Hall) has been added to the Hawaii Hall Quadrangle in 1938. Note Wise Field, between the Outdoor Theatre and University Avenue, and also a bookstore, on the *makai-ewa* corner of Dole and University. University Archives Photo (April 6, 1939)

home economics chairperson in 1940 when the building was erected. Miller was born in Boise, Idaho, in 1893, and received her bachelor's degree in nutrition from the University of California at Berkeley. After receiving a master's degree from Columbia in 1922, she arrived that year in Hawaii to head the home economics department. Twelve white rats, recruited from the University of California for research into nutrition, accompanied her to Manoa. She explored the nutritional value of Hawaiian fruits and vegetables, and wrote, with Katherine Bazole (Mrs. Larry Gruelle) and Mary Bartow, *Fruits of Hawaii*, which was first published in 1936. The book, useful to all households in Hawaii, contained the nutritive values of local Hawaiian fruits. Many of the recipes in the book, which is still available from the University of Hawaii Press, are outstanding, including the fresh Coconut Cream Pie (called sometimes the "Truman Pie" because President Harry S Truman enjoyed it on his visit to Hawaii in 1953). After 36 years of significant contributions to the community, Miller retired in 1958, the very year that the building was dedicated to her.

Castle Memorial Hall (1941)

by Patrice Choy

Situated on the west side of the University campus stands Castle Memorial Hall. With its airy classrooms, wide lanais and spacious courtyards, it has served its purpose as a preschool facility.

In November, 1939, the University was presented with a \$300,000 gift from the Samuel and Mary Castle Foundation for the building of a training center for kindergarten and nursery school teachers. \$100,000 was allocated for the construction of the facility and \$20,000 was designated annually over a 10-year period to support the program under the University's Teachers College. It was named the Castle Memorial Hall in honor of Henry and Dorothy Castle.

The gift for the training center grew out of a long tradition of dedication to excellence in education by

the Castle family with the main strength coming from Mary Castle.

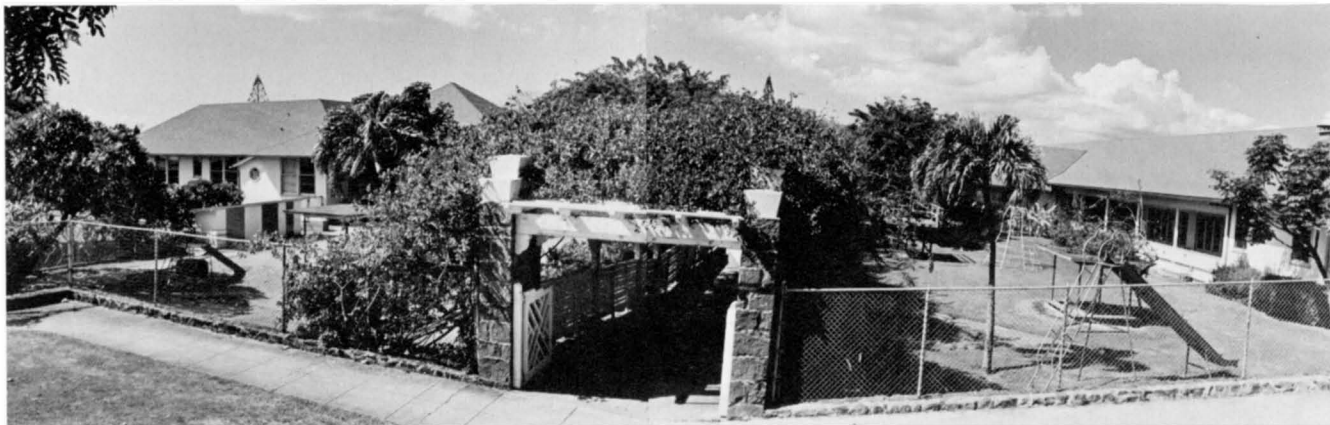
In January 1895 her youngest son Henry and his daughter Dorothy were lost at sea in the disaster of the steamship, the S.S. *Elbe*, while enroute to Honolulu after visiting in Germany. This tragic event became a turning point for education in Hawaii. Mrs. Castle and her husband, Samuel, had always had a fond interest in progressive education. In recognition of her son's interest in young children and education, and as a fitting tribute to her kindergarten age granddaughter, Castle established the first Henry and Dorothy Castle Memorial Kindergarten in 1899.

Castle wanted the kindergarten "to be the embodiment of the best and most enlightened education" and was able to achieve this goal by approaching family friend and philosopher, Dr. John Dewey in Chicago. Dewey had started his famous Laboratory School in connection with the University of Chicago with the purpose of "the necessity of working out something to serve as a model." He also stated that "We want the school in its relation to the University to be a working model of a unified education."

In preparation for her own school, Mrs. Castle requested the incorporation of a kindergarten in Dewey's new school. Covering all expenses she also asked that he personally select and train a teacher who would come to Hawaii and organize the Castle Memorial Kindergarten, patterned after the Chicago school.

A building to house the new kindergarten was built on the Castle estate located on King Street near Kawaihao Church. In the Fall of 1900, Miss Florence La Victoire arrived in Hawaii after having one year of training with Dewey and opened the new kindergarten with the first class of 35 students, predominantly Hawaiian. Due to poor health she resigned in June, 1902, after serving as the first director of Castle Memorial Kindergarten.

The Castle Kindergarten became one of the most progressive schools in Hawaii and the establishment of the training center on the University campus was a



A comfortable wooden building with hallways that open into several courtyards is the Henry and Dorothy Castle Memorial Hall, that has historical ties with the famous philosopher and educator, John Dewey. Completed in 1941, just before Pearl Harbor, the building marked the involvement of the College of Education in kindergarten and early childhood education. The building was carefully planned for young children and incorporated many innovative ideas. There were so many requests for the building's plans from educators throughout the U.S. in the forties that Dean Benjamin Wist began to charge requestors for the expenses involved in meeting the requests. The courtyards meet the dreams of Frederick Froebel, the German founder of the *kindergarten*, "a garden where children grow." University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



A portrait of Mary Castle was loaned to the University for hanging in Castle Memorial Hall in May 1941. A well-known painter of the time, Wilton Lockwood, painted the portrait in 1903, and it was placed over the fireplace in the once beautiful social hall. Today it hangs in the office of Dr. Arthur R. King, Jr., Director of Curriculum Research and Development Center, which operates the University Laboratory Schools. Photo by Paul S. K. Yuen (1982)



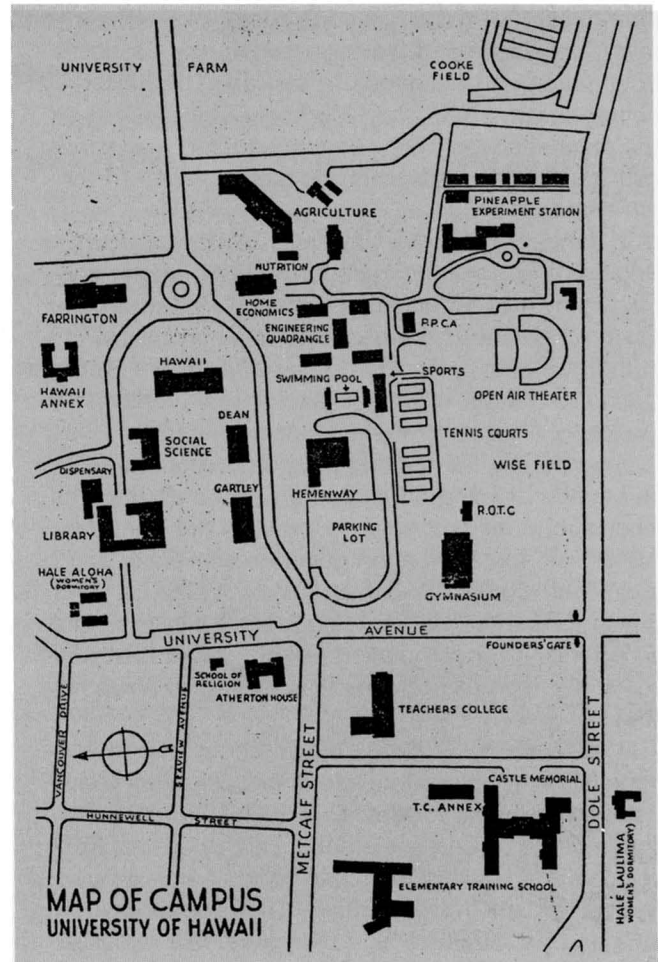
Two replicas of classical statues, *Boy with Thorn in his Foot*, and *Sleeping Chloe* were given to the University in 1947 by Mrs. George F. Straub, and were placed in one of the courtyards of Castle Memorial Hall, near Dole Street. Unfortunately only *Chloe* remains; the *Boy* has been missing for several years, probably stolen. University Archive Photo (n.d.)



The University Elementary School building on Metcalf Street, on the *ewa* end of the central campus, was built in 1939 for \$57,068.91 as part of the Teachers College (today, College of Education) complex. The wooden structure has double-pitched roofs, characteristic of the "Hawaiian Style" architecture. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)



The original Hale Laulima building was constructed in 1940, as the second women's dormitory. The building later served as offices for the Counseling and Testing Center, and then the Community College system. The new Hale Laulima, behind the Korean Studies Center, was built in 1968. Today the wooden structure is called the "Dole Street Offices." University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1963)



The Manoa Campus in 1941. Printed about eight months before Pearl Harbor, this map was also used later, in the 1945-46 Student Directory suggesting hardly any change in the campus for most students, except for some military barracks and a wooden University High School Building added in the intervening years. University Map (1941). From *Ka Leo* (April 23, 1941)

continuation of the educational ideals of Samuel and Mary Castle and their son, which the Castle Foundation was dedicated to serving. The training center became the Castle Memorial Kindergarten as the original school was discontinued and was handed over to the University with the appropriation of the gift money.

In January 1941, the University of Hawaii Board of Regents and Castle Foundation trustees approved plans drawn by Honolulu architect Mark Potter. He received assistance from various local preschool authorities and University of Hawaii's Dean Keller and Dean Wist. Input from mainland school architects and preschool educators was also incorporated.

Eager to see the training program become a reality, and aware of rising cost factors and the shortage of labor due to military defense work on the island, in April 1941, the foundation gave the University an additional \$50,000 for construction. In October 1941, they also granted Honolulu contractor Haydn Phillips an extension for completion due to rising construction costs. The completion date was moved to November 1941.

In 1941, the U. S. Army began confiscating materials arriving at Honolulu boat docks that they determined useful for their work. This affected construction at Castle Memorial Hall when the Army decided they needed plumbing fixtures and took what was to be used in the building. They ended up returning the one-foot-high toilets suitable for small children to Castle Memorial Hall.

On November 1941, Castle Memorial Hall was officially opened with an invitational party attended by foundation trustees and University of Hawaii and state government officials.

Architect Potter created a sensible one story wooden building taking advantage of the indoor-outdoor lifestyle of Hawaii. Until 1976, a long trellised walkway led to the main entrance at the center of the H-shaped building. This middle section consisted of an administration office, a library, lecture room, and

health center. Long corridors unite the three sections of the building and on the *makai* end facilities for two- and three-year-olds were located. Workrooms and playrooms, with tall glass sliding doors, lined with ample lanais still remain. The doors open wide to ramps leading to fenced-in play yards with large trees, a wading pool and sand box. The *mauka* wing housed comparable facilities for four- and five-year olds, a cafeteria capable of serving 125 children, and the social hall.

Classes began on November 17, 1941, and within weeks Pearl Harbor was attacked and the University was forced to close. Due to a lack of enrollment at the kindergarten training center, Dean Benjamin Wist of Teachers College felt that to close the new school would not be too crucial to the University at that time. Dr. Deal Crooker, principal of Punahou Elementary, heard about Wist's plan and the idea that Punahou lease Castle Memorial Hall for its classes moved forward. Punahou was attempting to centralize its students in one location after the Army occupied their buildings. Many elementary and high schools offered their facilities to Punahou, but none allowed for consolidation of its classes. In February 1942, after detailed negotiations, the University leased to Punahou the facilities at the Teachers College including Castle Memorial Hall. The building provided Dr. Crooker's elementary classes with an ideal setting. Crooker added goats to the backyard behind the social hall and they remained until a member of the Castle family expressed his disapproval.

Punahou used Castle Memorial Hall until 1945 when the University was able to reoccupy the building and resume classes there in September 1945.

Castle Memorial Hall has been a well-used facility and presently houses the University of Hawaii Curriculum Research and Development Group and the Hawaii Headstart program. It also provides the University Laboratory School art department with studio space.

Chapter III

From Pearl Harbor to the East-West Center 1941–1960

by Victor Kobayashi

The World War II Years

President David Crawford once spoke of Hawaii becoming the “Geneva of the Pacific,” with so many races, in large numbers, intermingling peacefully; but hopes for a peaceful Hawaii were shaken on December 7, 1941, when Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, triggering the entry of the United States into World War II.

Crawford had left the University in 1941 and Arthur Keller was acting President during the Pearl Harbor attack. Gregg M. Sinclair took office as the next President on July 1, 1942.

Martial Law was declared three hours after the December 7 bombing and classes were closed. On the same day, the University’s ROTC units became the nucleus for the activated Hawaii Territorial Guard. The campus ROTC was largely composed of Japanese-Americans, and after six weeks, all of them were discharged without warning. The ROTC cadets, disappointed that they were not trusted as American citizens, appealed to the military governor. The group’s petition was accepted but the men were to serve only as a labor battalion under the 34th Combat Engineers Regiment. They assembled on the steps of Hawaii Hall—most were University students or recent graduates—and set off for Schofield Barracks to do hard manual labor for the war effort, calling themselves the Varsity Victory Volunteers. Later, on February 1, 1943, nearly all of the Varsity Victory Volunteers joined the now famous 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Along with the other famous unit, the 100th Infantry Battalion, Japanese-Americans were now able to prove their loyalty in World War II as Americans by participating as combat soldiers.

The ROTC program on campus was disbanded on

January 21, 1942, so that qualified men could enter active military service. It had been the only unit in the entire U.S. and its territories which was called to active duty in World War II. ROTC was reinstated after the war in 1945.

During the war, the University, like other parts of the Territory, had to give up buildings for military use. Hemenway Hall became an evacuation center, along with 10 public schools that served about 4,000 evacuees. Gwenfread Allen, who studied the history of World War II's impact on the Territory, wrote in *Hawaii's War Years: 1941-1945*:

From scholars in the Oriental Institute to the natural scientists in the laboratories, the faculty of the University of Hawaii gave aid. They studied fouling organisms in harbors, prepared relevant information on Pacific areas for the Board of Economic Warfare, translated Japanese documents for military intelligence, and arranged lectures for chaplains and morale officers. The university library, with the largest collection of scientific books and magazines in the territory, supplied the armed forces with materials on the Pacific and the Orient. Requests for social, cultural, and racial information led the Sociology Department to set up a special War Research Laboratory, continued after the war as the Hawaii Social Research Laboratory.

A portion of the University campus was designated a temporary Army cemetery but, fortunately, no graves had to be dug. Farrington Hall was taken over by the Army Special Services and the USO (United Services Organization). Under Captain Maurice Evans, noted Shakespearean actor, musical revues as well as Shakespeare, featuring such stars as Boris Karloff, Judith Anderson, and Gertrude Lawrence, were produced on campus for circulation through the camps and bases. The war effort brought large numbers of blood donors for the wounded and the University's chemistry lab contributed use of its equipment for the processing of blood. University agriculturists worked to increase food production in Hawaii, looking into every detail; University extension workers taught military mess sergeants how to use local edibles; the increased number of soldiers and sailors on the Islands meant also a huge amount of garbage produced and so the extension workers got

hog farmers to feed garbage to their pigs, while also introducing Muscovy ducks to recycle the garbage into edible protein. The University extension agents were also involved in helping the people grow "victory gardens" and raising rabbits as a food source.

Hawaii Hall became the headquarters for the U.S. Armed Forces Institute, and the Extension Division (which was a precursor of the College of Continuing Education and Community Service), handled its correspondence courses and adult education classes.

In 1942, the University administration authorized passing grades to students who were unable to complete their courses due to the war. Many had volunteered for service. Because of the manpower shortage, faculty members had to work in the University cafeteria for a time. In 1942, both the student yearbook, *Ka Palapala*, and the newspaper, *Ka Leo O Hawaii*, had their first women editors, appointed by ASUH vice president, Frederick Tom. The next year, ASUH had its first woman president, Barbara Bown.

Fourteen wooden barracks were built on the campus, some of which (near Farrington Hall) became dormitories for veterans after World War II. Soldiers ate at the cafeteria in Hemenway Hall, and some lived in Atherton House. Classrooms, instructors, and laboratories were provided by the University for the Army Radio Technicians School's courses in radar.

The University's original gymnasium, built in 1928 on University Avenue, was also taken over by the Army, returning it after almost two years. In 1942-43, there was a retrenchment of faculty, due to the loss of students and income. With the decline in enrollment, Wist Hall and the newly completed Castle Memorial Hall were rented to Punahou School which had lost its home campus to the U.S. Army Engineers shortly after Pearl Harbor. In the early years of the war, parking lots were almost empty of civilian cars, since many car owners had shipped their automobiles to the mainland. Bomb shelters were built on campus, and students and faculty carried gas masks to classes after courses were resumed on February 3, 1942. "Speak English, the Language of America" slogans



Despite Pearl Harbor, wartime Hawaii Hall, with the Varney Circle Fountain in the foreground, looks quiet and peaceful, but if one looked closely, there is a bomb shelter on the right side, behind the lamp. The mound that forms the roof of the shelter is covered with sweet potato plantings, both for camouflage and for an emergency supply of food, for the vine tips, tubers, and flowers are all edible, thanks to nature and the University Agriculture Extension Service information dissemination system. University Archives Photo (n.d.)



Three coeds stand at the entrance of a bomb shelter built on the *ewa* side of Hawaii Hall in the Old Quadrangle. George Hall stands in the right background. University Photo (1943)



The only civilian building added to the campus during the war was a wooden building for the University High School, completed in 1943 at a cost of \$88,618.48. The double-pitched roof used by Dickey in his Wist Hall design (1930) and followed through in other buildings on the eastern part of the campus, including the Dole Street Offices (originally Hale Laulima Women's Dormitory), was not used on this building. The kiawe trees in the front lawn today provide shade for students who often picnic there by purchasing "plate lunches" from food wagons across Metcalf Street (which would be to the right, off the photo). In 1948, a second high school building was completed, the first on campus after World War II. Hubert Everly became the first principal of the University High School in that year, and it was now possible for a student to be on the Manoa Campus from kindergarten through graduate school.
University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)



Commencement was held in June, 1942, in Andrews Outdoor Theatre, even with Pearl Harbor bombed only six months earlier. Graduates received their leis and graduation gifts and wore their black caps and gowns as usual. But they marched onto the stage carrying gas mask packs, as shown in this rare photo (rare, because carrying a camera brought suspicions of being an enemy spy). Graduate Pearl Kaneshige Yamashita, above, is today on the faculty of the College of Education. Paul and Pearl Yamashita Collection (June 4, 1942)

were posted everywhere, along with posters calling for the buying of war bonds and savings stamps.

By 1944, the war situation looked good for the U.S. and allies. In February, 1944, the Army returned the Gymnasium to the joy of the University's physical education department. On June 9, 1944, in the midst of the Allied invasion of Normandy, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, received an honorary doctorate at the University's 33rd annual commencement, where only 164 degrees were awarded, a record low from 1931 to the present. By late 1944, Punahou was able to return to its home campus, completing the move by early 1945, and returning the Teachers College buildings back to the University.

A Campus of Temporary Buildings

The Fall semester in 1945 opened on an optimistic and celebrative mood. The war had ended, with Japan officially surrendering on the battleship *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay on September 2, 1945. Awareness of the full monstrous implications of the atomic bomb explosions were not to dawn until a decade later. On June 11, 1946, Pacific war hero, General Douglas MacArthur, now ruling over the American Occupation of Japan, was awarded an honorary doctorate on campus. A few months later, in August, the campus held a celebration, including a dance, in honor of the 100th and 442nd Battalions.

With the war over, enrollments leaped with veterans returning to campus on their G.I. Bill scholarships. The campus was beginning to become crowded. Huge lines formed during registration at Hawaii Hall. Enrollment doubled in 1948 to a high of 5,000. In 1947, 62 former military barracks buildings were moved to the campus to house a variety of programs such as agriculture, art, ASUH offices, athletics, engineering, faculty housing, music, ROTC, snackbar, speech, teacher education, veteran's housing, and zoology. In that year, the University of Hawaii Press was granted its charter, and a Hilo center of the University was established. A *makai*

wing was added to the student union, Hemenway Hall, in 1948, with students holding an elaborate carnival in 1946 to raise funds for the addition.

By 1949, the University expanded its programs: Air Force ROTC, and the College of Business Administration were established; the second East-West Philosophers' Conference was held, and the first athletic buildings, albeit temporary ones, began to appear on what is now designated the *Makai* Campus, on the site of a former stone quarry. The University had taken the first steps to annex the quarry area in 1945, only a few days after the end of World War II. 1949 also saw the completion of Manoa's first permanent building of the post-war period: the administration building, later christened Bachman Hall. (The new building was located on part of a field which had been designated as the John Wise Athletic Field by the Regents on October 13, 1937. The field was the first facility to be named after persons of native Hawaiian blood. It was named in honor of a father and son, both named John Wise. The elder Wise had been a professor of Hawaiian languages from 1926 to 1934, and a close friend of Prince Jonah Kalaniana'ole while his son was a prominent athlete and student of the University.)

The University began to construct a marine laboratory on Coconut Island in Kaneohe Bay in 1950, the year in which the Constitutional Convention met in expectation of eventual statehood for Hawaii. The Convention on June 19 voted to give the University control of its own land upon Statehood. A new, badly needed chemistry building (Bilger Hall) was being constructed to replace Gartley Hall, now much too small for the expanding university. Even before the war, President Crawford in his *Report for 1937-38* had given top priority to the need for a new building to replace Gartley Hall which "... was built when this institution was much smaller than at present, and its laboratories, now very congested, are quite incapable of accommodating all the students who desire to study this basically important science." Gartley had been built in 1922 to accommodate 200 chemistry students, a figure considered quite optimistic at that time. Gartley had 162 students in 1922, but in

PROGRAM

of the

STANFORD-HAWAII DEBATE

during the celebration
of the

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

HEMENWAY HALL

Friday Evening, March 21, 1947 - 8:15 p.m.

Resolved: *That Hawaii Should Be Granted Statehood*

CHAIRMAN: The Honorable Oren E. Long, Secretary, Territory of Hawaii

AFFIRMATIVE: University of Hawaii

NEGATIVE: Stanford University

AFFIRMATIVE SPEAKERS: Kenneth Saruwatari, Barry Rubin

NEGATIVE SPEAKERS: Frank Church, Dow Carpenter

JUDGES: The Honorable Delbert E. Metzger, Senior Judge, U.S. District Court;
Mr. Chuck Mau, Attorney-at-Law; Mr. Urban E. Wild, Attorney-at-Law.

A major preoccupation during the years after World War II was statehood for Hawaii, as shown in this program for the Stanford-Hawaii Debate, held in Hemenway Hall in 1947. Statehood was finally approved by Congress in 1959. Some of the local opponents of statehood preferred that Hawaii obtain commonwealth status, but they dwindled into a small minority by 1959. Debates were a regular activity on the Manoa Campus for many years before and after World War II. University Archives (1947)



The University High School Auditorium was one of the many Army surplus buildings brought on campus after World War II to accommodate the expanding enrollments. Purchased for virtually nothing, the former Army theatre was moved at a cost of about \$25,000 to the *ewa* end of the College of Education campus (behind the University Elementary School) in 1948. Called the "Barn" by Teachers College students who had developed a taste for square dances in the fifties, it was used both as a gym as well as an auditorium that could hold 500 persons; it also served as a band and choral practice building for music professor Norman Rian. It was demolished after about twenty years of service. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)



"Nothing is as permanent on this campus as a temporary building" quipped Willard Wilson, an English professor. This one, erected around 1949, was used by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for its insect research. But the fruit flies in the laboratory cages were eventually outnumbered by the termites in the walls. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)

September 1948, there were 1,128 who took chemistry courses.

The construction of Bilger Hall coincided with the impact of the "McCarthy Period" in Hawaii. Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin had added to the American hysteria over the "Red Menace" by innuendoes as well as outright accusations of prominent national leaders that they were conspiring to deliver the U.S. into communist hands. In April 1950, Hawaii had its first major investigation by the U.S. House Un-American Activities Committee. In early 1951, the campus became embroiled in the Linus Pauling incident, a controversy that involved the dedication of Bilger Hall and which was a great embarrassment to the academic and civil liberties ideals of a university. (See essay on Bilger Hall by Charles Norwood.)

New construction on campus as elsewhere was at first slow but nevertheless beginning to pick up in the post-war era, which became an inter-war period. A new snackbar-bookstore was planned in 1950, but delays and complications not only frustrated the campus planners, but also its architect, Alfred Preis, who later became a highly respected and influential leader in the development of the arts in Hawaii. (Preis became the founding executive director of the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts when it was created in 1965 by the State Legislature.) The construction of the building was delayed by a new war, the Korean War, which began on June 25, 1950, when North Korea crossed the 38th Parallel and began to overrun South Korea, under the protection of the United States. The building now had to be approved by the National Production Authority's review board in Washington, D.C., which protected the use of strategic materials needed for the war effort. The original plans were scaled down from a two-story to a one-story building, and the snack-bar portion of the plans was scrapped.

After a series of planned site changes, the new bookstore was completed in mid-1953, on the site of the old tennis courts just *makai* of the old swimming pool and Hemenway Hall. New tennis courts had been built in late 1952 in the Quarry area of the

Makai Campus, an event which marked the further expansion of the campus into former Bishop Estate lands. The Quarry area became, legally, part of the campus in 1953. (See essay by Kelcey Ebusu.)

The campus acquired more acreage in 1953, when the Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association presented the University 124 acres of land in upper Manoa Valley, with the provision that the site be used only as an arboretum and botanical garden. The arboretum had been established in 1918, and, under the direction of Harold S. Lyon, had been charged with the project of demonstrating the restoration of rainforest watershed lands that had been denuded by the introduction of grazing cattle. The facility today is an organized research unit of the University, and is probably the wettest spot on the Manoa Campus, with an average rainfall of 160 inches per year. Dr. Lyon, who had continued to serve as the Arboretum's director for the University without salary, died in 1957, and the Regents renamed the facility the Harold L. Lyon Arboretum, in his honor, on May 22, 1957.

The Central and *Makai* Campus neighborhood was radically altered when the first segment of a new proposed freeway was constructed. It passed near the University campus, with exit and entry ramps on University Avenue, *makai* of Dole Street. Originally called the "*Mauka* Arterial," or the "*Lunalilo* Freeway," today's H-1 University overpass was completed in 1954.

The fifties also saw the erection of new facilities on another island: ground was broken for the first building on the Hilo campus on October 1, 1954. The next year, the federal government gave the University permission to use three buildings on Haleakala, in its National Park, for research into cosmic and solar radiation. In the same year, the new Waikiki Aquarium building opened on a site Diamond Head of its former location, with lands being exchanged with the City and County.

The fifties also saw the construction of the first dormitories built on the Dole Street area overlooking the Quarry. In 1952, Frear Hall was completed, freeing the Hale Aloha building (located on University Ave., near the present Business Administration Building),



Aerial View, 1947. The stone quarry (center of photo) was still active in 1947, while Dole Street does not yet connect up with St. Louis Drive, but ends near the site of Frear Hall, built five years later in 1952. University Archives Photo (1947)



In 1949, the University Farms were still free of concrete, while the "University Slums" (near top, middle) of wooden temporary buildings, some serving as dormitories for returning veterans, circle the farm behind Farrington Hall. The ground was being prepared for Bachman Hall between University Avenue and Andrews Outdoor Theatre, while temporaries fronted Hemenway Hall (for *Ka Leo*, *Ka Palapala* offices and campus mail). There were also temporary buildings for ROTC (*makai* of the tennis courts), and music (on Dole Street, bottom left of photo). A dirt parking lot stood between University Avenue and Hemenway Hall which in the 50's began to be filled with cars and mudholes. Note the scaffolding around the new wing of Hemenway Hall, which has just been completed. University Archives Photo (c1949)



The Ceramics Building was another temporary war surplus building brought to the campus that played an important part in Manoa history. It was here that Claude Horan began to inspire successive groups of able students who created pots and ceramic sculptures and started the ceramics movement in Hawaii. Bob Flint, one of his students, christened the shack "Horan Hall" as shown above. The building, decorated above with glaze and stained stoneware tiles and clay dust, was nestled between Miller Hall and the baobab tree (which still stands in 1982, next to the new Art Building). The shade of the poinciana tree in front was the site for many picnics, where potters gathered to dine, with clay still smeared on their arms. The temporary quality of the building perhaps added to the feeling that human relationships were ephemeral (and *Ars Longa*). Miller Hall (above right) still stands on the *makai* side of the now gone "Horan Hall." Photo by Bob Flint (c early 1960's)



Another war surplus building was a quonset hut (called by many local people a "*kamoboko* house" since its shape resembles a kind of Japanese fishcake of that name). It housed the sculpture lab and was located next to the second Ceramics Lab, back of the present Korean Studies Building site. The sculpture faculty and students moved into the new Art Building in 1975. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)



Many famous potters, such as Bernard Leach, Shoji Hamada, Peter Voulkos, and Tatsuzo Shimaoka passed through the campus ceramics studios giving lectures and demonstrations to students. Above Claude Horan (left) and the late Bizen potter, Kaneshige, toast the meeting of east and west in the ceramics studio, now moved to a former barn built in 1949, behind the site of the present Korean Studies Building. At one point in 1955, the Ceramics Studio was to be included in the new Sinclair Library building, but the utility lines and heavy equipment required for clay wares squelched that plan. Two other plans—one to move Ceramics into one of the five buildings in the Young Engineering Quadrangle and another to move the studio into the old Gilmore—also did not materialize. Finally, with the University Farm and its animals removed from Manoa and exiled to Waimanalo, the potters moved into the University Barn in 1965. The new Art Building, completed in 1975, became the final home of the entire Art Department, including Ceramics. Photo by Bob Flint (c1968-9)



The temporary buildings were considered campus eyesores, but the snack bar, located across Campus Road from Hawaii Hall, near the present Campus Center site, was actually a comfortable and pleasant place to sip coffee and to chat with classmates. In the fifties, students often had heated arguments over Philosopher Harold S. McCarthy's exciting lectures on Sartre, Camus, Kafka, Zen, and logical positivism; there were also discussions of metaphysical poetry by Manoa's Beat Generation elite. The building eventually gave way to something concrete. University Photos by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



College Inn was a popular restaurant for students from 1946 to 1960. Featuring frescos painted by Jean Charlot for the eyes, and fresh papaya-pineapple fruit cups and hamburger steak for the palates, Raymond Senaga, the proprietor, offered inexpensive meals in a building that once housed a bookstore, which had moved into what is now the crafts center of Hemenway Hall. In the early forties, women staying in Hale Aloha Dormitory often had to walk down University Avenue to Moiliili restaurants for Sunday dinners (the cafeteria was closed), but on their return trip, they had the pleasure of buying carnation bouquets from the small farms located where the music buildings now stand. Today, the College Inn building has been completely remodeled into a hamburger stand and a pizza parlor, while the kind of meals served by College Inn are now sold by the plate-lunch wagons on Metcalf Street, near University Avenue. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)

which had been the campus' first women's dormitory, to become the first home of the School of Nursing in 1952. The first Johnson Hall building was erected in 1957. The new men's dormitory helped relieve some of the pressure for housing brought on by the increasing enrollment.

In 1956, Sinclair Library was built and books had to be moved a third time to a new library. They were to move again when Hamilton Library was constructed in 1968.

The new Klum Gym opened in 1957, signifying the first big move of the athletic facilities to the Quarry area, which was becoming a vast parking lot full of pools of mud and water that remained for days after a rain.

As the fifties came to a close, the new music building opened in 1959 on the *makai* corner of Dole and University, and Hawaii was granted statehood. The following year, 1960, Congress established the East-West Center in Honolulu to promote and improve relations among the people's of Asia and the Pacific and the United States. Its location on the campus marked a major turning point in the history of the University, which had struggled so hard from a minimal land grant college to become a major center for higher education, with a special emphasis on things Asian and Pacific—from agriculture, medicine, marine sciences to the social sciences and the humanities.

Bachman Hall (1949)

by Heather Buckner and Karen Larson

Originally called the Administration Building, Bachman Hall was completed in 1949 at a cost of \$379,600. The architect was Vladimir Ossipoff. Pacific Construction Company was the contractor of Manoa's first permanent post-war building. It boasted fire-proof ceilings when first built, but in Summer 1981, Bachman Hall was closed temporarily so that asbestos ceilings, now considered a health hazard, could be removed.

Registration lines emanated from Bachman for

many years after it was completed, since it was the site of student registration.

The building was the scene of many emergencies in the first years of its existence. People slammed into its glass walls necessitating painting black lines on the glass; dried grass littered the front courtyard: winds blew the grass collected by mynah birds nesting in the perforated wall of its facade. When the flagpole in front of the building was first painted, the fire department had to be called to rescue the painter stranded at the top of the pole. Later in 1968, Bachman was the scene of student sit-ins, complete with police arrests and paddy wagons.

Paul S. Bachman (1901–1957) was the University's fifth president from November 8, 1955 until his untimely death on January 10, 1957. Born in Adamsville, Ohio, he came to Hawaii in 1927 after receiving a doctorate from the University of Washington. Bachman was appointed the first chairman of the Political Science Department in 1940, when the history-political science faculty was divided into two departments. The building was named after him at the University's 50th anniversary celebration on Charter Day, March 25, 1957, only a few months after his death.

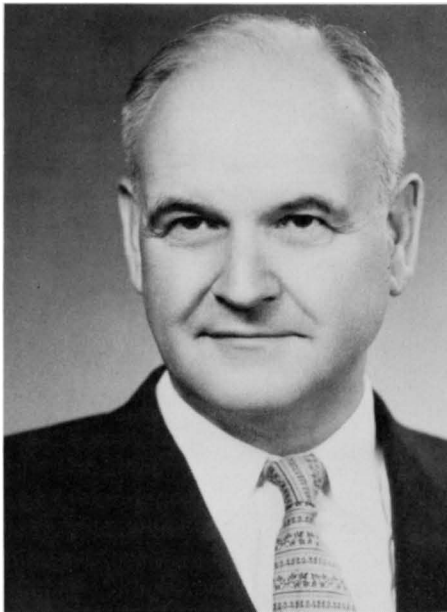
Bilger Hall (1951)

by Charles Norwood

Bilger Hall was born in controversy. Construction of the new chemistry building was completed in January 1951, and Dr. Linus Carl Pauling, head of the chemistry department of the California Institute of Technology, was invited to present the dedication speech by the Regents at their February meeting. Within twenty-four hours, however, President Gregg M. Sinclair postponed the dedication ceremonies. In a statement to the student newspaper, *Ka Leo*, Sinclair stated that the ceremonies were postponed because the Regents needed to reconsider the invitation in the light of new information made available, which might have influenced their decision. The new information was that Pauling, a noted scientist, had been reported



Bachman Hall, completed in 1949. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)



Paul S. Bachman (1901–1957), the fifth president from 1955–1957. Photo by Douglas M. Davison (n.d.). University Archives



Captain James Cook's arrival in Hawaii in 1778 was the first of a chain of events that transformed the Islands. In this detail of the first floor mural in Bachman Hall, Cook's ship can be seen at the top right corner. Shortly after Bachman Hall's completion in 1949, noted fresco painter Jean Charlot arrived to work on the 28-foot wide mural in Bachman's indoor courtyard. Its theme was "The Relationship of Man and Nature in Old Hawaii." The fresco was commissioned as a gift to the University from the classes of 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1952. Hideto Kono, then president of the class of 1949, presented the mural to University President Gregg Sinclair in January, 1950. Photo by Douglas Doi (n.d.)



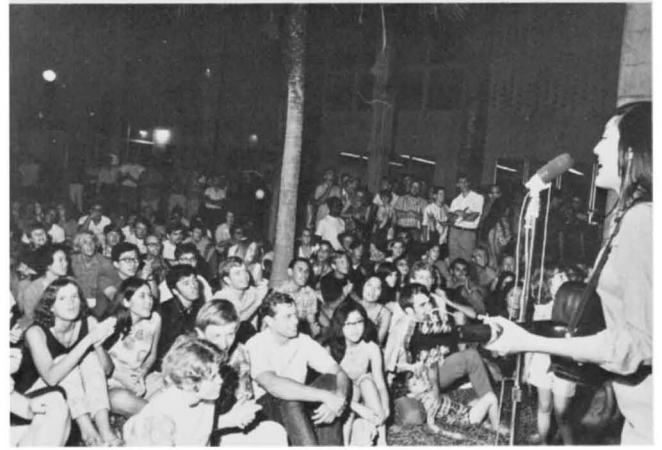
Bachman Hall has another Charlot fresco, completed in the 50's, on the second floor. Charlot described the portion of the mural shown above in these words: "As always with murals, the architectural setup is all important and determines, in great part, the composition. As the first sight one has of the second floor wall occurs as one ascends the stairs, this gave me the idea of painting the group of students, who after commencement, ascend the stairs of Andrew's Theatre." In this portion of the mural, parents greet multi-ethnic graduates with leis, while, "Typical of our campus, birds mingle freely with humans and a flock of mynah birds, strewn along the lower edge of the mural, repeat the stylized theme of the waiting parents on another scale. . . . A child out of school has hidden behind one of the entrance gates to look at the spectacle, thinking of the days when he, too, will go to college." Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)



In May, 1968, campus unrest came to a head in the Bachman Hall sit-in when hundreds of students and faculty temporarily renamed the building "Liberation Hall." Above, Msr. Daniel Dever, local educational leader, speaks to the students in the outdoor courtyard of Bachman Hall. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1968)



Linda Delaney, ASUH President takes over the loudspeakers at the sit-in. On the right are Bill Smith of Students for Democratic Society (SDS) and Robert Hiatt, acting President of the University. On the left is student John Fuhrmann. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1968)



Ellie Chong led the students in protest songs as the students camped in the courtyard and in the building itself. Issues involved University governance, Vietnam War, and more relevant education. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1968)



Students took over Bachman Hall and crowded its corridors and hallways, as figures in Jean Charlot's mural (bottom, right) stoically looked on. The President's office became a temporary kitchen as some of the students prepared sandwiches for the demonstrators. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1968)



Policeman finally carted off students who insisted on remaining in Bachman Hall. But the demonstration was considered a success by students. Administrators were impressed with the fact that the demonstration was non-violent and there was no damage to the building except for a glass louver broken in a lavatory, for which a student apologized. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1968)

to be a member of various groups considered subversive by the California Un-American Activities Committee. At the April 1951 meeting, the Regents voted 9-0 to withdraw the invitation to Pauling and postpone indefinitely the dedication of the Chemistry Building.

Dr. Leonora Bilger, chairperson of the Chemistry Department, in a letter to Pauling, expressed her deep regrets "that the information presented by the investigator for the Territorial committee on subversive activities could have been responsible for the message sent to you. . . ." (Quoted in *Ka Leo*, February 21, 1951.) However, she stated her respect for the judgement of the Regents and President Sinclair and her belief that their actions were based on "a solemn desire to serve the university to the best of their abilities." In April students conducted hearings on the Pauling controversy. Presided by Ralph Aoki, President of the Associated Students of the University of Hawaii, there were about 250 persons in the audience. Speakers, including graduate students George Akita and Lorin Gill, all asserted the need to reaffirm the principle of free speech. Gill was quoted in *Ka Leo* (April 10, 1951) as saying, "It is the sacred duty of the university to provide the atmosphere conducive to the free play of ideas."

Pauling's name was further cleared, and his prestige increased, when in 1954 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work on molecular structure and chemical bonds. His reputation was further enhanced when in 1962, he had the rare distinction of winning a second Nobel award, this time the Peace Prize, for his work in calling for an international pact to ban all nuclear testing.

It was not until January 1959 that newly appointed President Lawrence Snyder pushed a resolution through the Board of Regents to name the chemistry building after Leonora and Earl Bilger. Done without faculty consultation, it was a controversial decision, and Bilger Hall has yet to be formally dedicated.

Architect Mark Potter planned a building that is a "lanai" type structure: the original Bilger Hall takes full advantage of the Hawaiian climate by having no

interior corridors. All of its laboratories and rooms opened directly onto wide and ceilinged verandas that border upon two courtyards nestled between its wings. The courtyards feature "Mark Hopkins" type benches for outdoor study. Bilger includes two theatre-type lecture halls, one that accommodates 300 persons, the other 150.

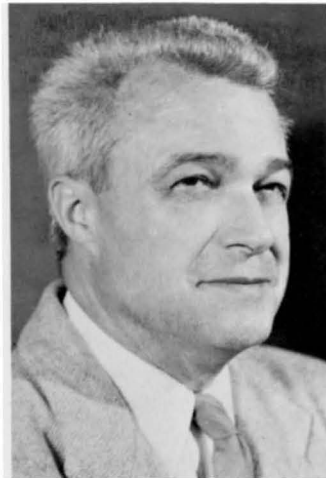
The entrance is constructed of cast stone, is inscribed with names of great chemists and with quotations setting forth basic ideas of science, particularly of chemistry. On the front face of the building are carvings depicting the six significant stages in the development of chemistry: Lavoisier's famous apparatus, Dalton's atoms and molecules, Berzelius' balance, Kekule's space formula for benzene, Mendeleev's periodic table, and Lewis' atomic models.

Leonora Bilger first arrived in 1925 as a temporary one-year professor but returned in 1927. When the Regents voted on a rule that prevented members of the same household to be employed by the University, an exception was made for the Bilgers. She served as Dean of Women for eight years, returning to full-time status in chemistry in 1937. When Professor Frank T. Dillingham, one of the University's earliest chemistry professors retired in 1943, she succeeded him as chairperson of the department. A most energetic and often controversial person, her work in the University not only included numerous research papers, but also involved committee work that extended into nearly every phase of campus life. Her strongly worded memos to campus administrators came to an end when she retired in 1958, after 33 years of contributions to the University and the community.

Earl Bilger was known as a quiet man who loved teaching, devoting 35 years to this task at the University. He worked closely with Mrs. Bilger in developing the Chemistry Department, as well as co-authoring several research papers with her. When Bilger first arrived on campus as an attractive bachelor in 1925 from Wesleyan, Yale, and Berea, Kentucky, a University annual calendar recorded, "When Dr. Bilger goes down the street, all Chicken



Bilger Hall, completed in 1951, was the first post-war building to start encroaching on University farm lands that extended through what is now the Mall and the East-West Center. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



Earl Matthias Bilger
(1898-1964). University Photo
by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



Leonora Neuffer Bilger
(1893-1974). University
Archives Photo (c1930's)

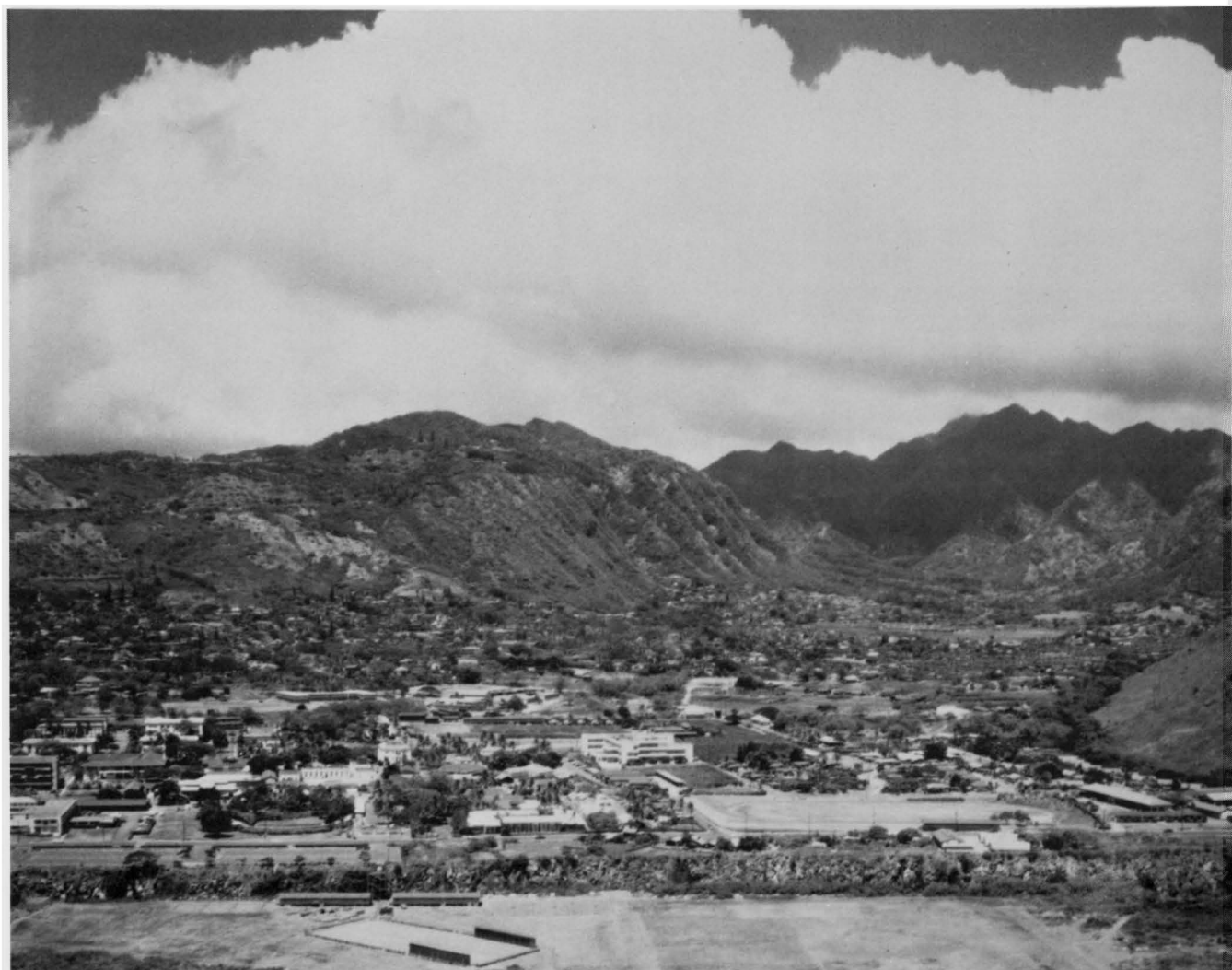


Frear Hall. A new women's dormitory opened in 1952 on what was then a lonely spot on the "far end" of Dole Street. Frear Hall was designed by Associated Architects, and built by the Pacific Construction Co. The \$456,786 building originally accommodated 144 women students in 72 bedrooms. Art professor Ben Norris coordinated the interior decorations. Ceramics professor Claude Horan, fiber art professor Hester Robinson, and home economics professor Oma Unbel and their students created lamp bases, ash trays, flower containers, and wall hangings for the twelve sitting rooms and the public lounges. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1952)



When the new bookstore opened in 1953, it was a handsome building with columns made of trunks of the ohia tree. A latticework of timber formed a roof over its outdoor (which utilized an old tennis court floor) courtyard. In the above photo, the trellis is already gone. The rectangular pedestal on the courtyard once held a metal sculpture, by the then struggling young artist Satoru Abe, which was commissioned by the Class of 1954 as a gift to the University. The sculpture was a source of pranks and jokes, and later disappeared. In 1982, the piece, a seated figure now called *Adam* was returned to the University and placed in Sinclair Library as a valuable art object. The bookstore replaced the crowded store which was in the *mauka* wing of Hemenway Hall since 1939. The building was later expanded, with an addition built over its courtyard, further ruining Architect Alfred Preis' original design. Today, the structure is the Student Services Building, located just east of the campus post office, near Campus Center and Hemenway Hall. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)

Mary Dillingham Frear was a highly regarded regent from 1920 to 1943. She and her husband, Walter Francis Frear, who was governor of Hawaii from 1907 to 1913, lived in a mansion named Arcadia on Punahou Street which later became the site of the retirement home of the same name. Frear wrote a Hawaiian May Day pageant, "Queen Lei," which was performed by students in 1931. University Archives (n.d.)



By 1955, the Quarry (bottom of photo) began to look like an athletic campus, with soil brought in and grounds leveled for sports. A wooden stairwell that challenged those with vertigo descended into the Quarry between two army surplus barracks that were used by the Physical Education department. The second Cooke Field still stands above the Quarry banks, with faculty housing located *mauka* of the field. University Archives Photo (1955)

Inn goes "Tweet, tweet, tweet!" " "Chicken Inn" was the women's dormitory, Hale Aloha. Bilger, who met Leonora Neuffer in 1925, married her in late spring, 1927. Bilger retired from the University in 1960.

Sinclair Library (1956)

by Jayne Arakaki

Sinclair Library was named for Dr. Gregg M. Sinclair, president of the University from 1942 to 1955. During his term in office, he was aware that the old library building (presently George Hall) was outmoded and no longer could accommodate the developing collections and a growing student body. He recognized the importance of a good library and campaigned very hard for a new library.

After World War II, in 1951, planning for the library began. President Sinclair and the Board of Regents obtained a \$4,000 loan for designing the new building from the Federal Housing and Homes Finance Agency. The firm of Lemmon, Freeth, and Haines, Architects, was appointed to prepare the plans. Bids for the library opened on February 1, 1954, after a lengthy study of the plan by consultant William H. Jeese, Director of Libraries at the University of Tennessee, and the Regents. Senior architect Cyril W. Lemmon and the University Librarian Dr. Carl G. Stroven visited mainland libraries in order to plan for a quality library. The architects, library staff, and the faculty library committee conferred regularly for nearly a year. The library was for both education and enjoyment, and they formulated four basic principles:

- 1) The building should be adapted to the Hawaiian climate and be made as comfortable for readers as is possible without air conditioning.
- 2) The interior must be arranged for efficient operation.
- 3) The interior would be as flexible as possible, so that the organization could readily be changed to meet new needs and conceptions of library services.
- 4) The books and other library materials would be readily accessible and convenient for use.

The building would be in a form of a cross, instead of a conventional rectangular building, with a wall of jalousies to catch the prevailing breezes and ensure natural ventilation to provide comfort. Great care was made to provide for good lighting appropriate for a library by providing fifty footcandles of light at desk level.

In 1953, the Legislature approved a \$1,400,000 budget. But the funds were insufficient and so one floor was eliminated, and the lengths of the building and two wings were reduced. Also in making the appropriation, the Territorial Legislature specified that the old gym building then located on University Avenue would not be torn down as originally planned to allow for the new building. The site, therefore, had to be moved up University Avenue to the parking lot located between Hemenway Hall and University Avenue. The new site created more delays because the engineers had to make new borings to test the soil structure for the building's foundation, and designs prepared by Lemmon, Freeth, and Haines, Architects had to be approved by the Department of Public Works before new biddings were made again in Spring 1954. (The old gym was razed in 1959.)

The contract was let to Ben Hayashi in June and on July 6, 1954, President Sinclair and members of the Regents led the ground breaking ceremony that was picketed by the prospective carpenters. In March 1955, a labor dispute caused additional delay. But finally, with students and faculty moving the books from the old library (now George Hall), the new library was ready to operate on January 3, 1956, except for the reserve and current periodicals rooms. During the first few days after its opening day only a few seats were empty, for the students found the building attractive and the lighting superb.

The library was dedicated to Sinclair on May 4, 1956, a year after his retirement as president. He received an honorary Doctor of Humanities degree at the dedication, in which it was pointed out that during his administration, the University rose to stature as a truly Pacific university. Sinclair had worked to bring together the cultural influence of East and West on the campus. The library collection had also doubled under his leadership.



Sinclair Library is a pleasant, attractive, and airy building, but badly in need of repair in 1983. After the building was completed, some of the exterior red bricks were found to be poorly made, with many disintegrating, and many had to be replaced. The walls at the entry are made of Waianae sandstones, providing an interesting contrast with the glass and brick. When it opened in 1956, Sinclair was one of the largest open-stack university libraries in the U.S. Today, it would be considered much too small; with the opening of Hamilton Library, Sinclair has become a cozy undergraduate study library and resource center. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



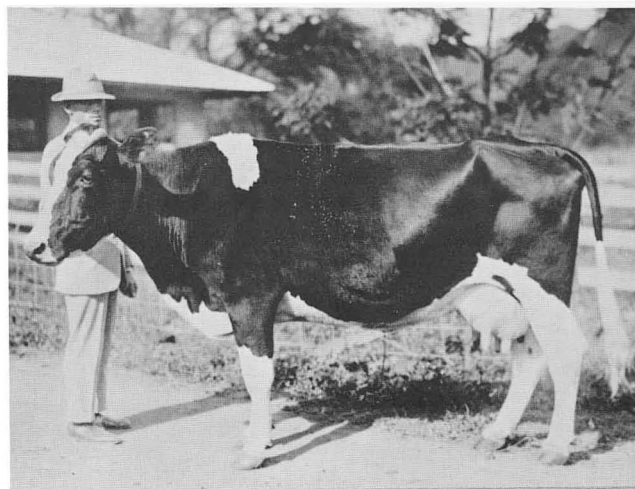
General Douglas MacArthur receiving University of Hawaii Honorary Degree from President Gregg M. Sinclair in 1951 at Andrews Outdoor Theatre. Sinclair (1890-1976) was the fourth president, from 1942 to 1955. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1951)



University High School (right) seems to adjoin the Multipurpose Building (left) of the Laboratory Schools, but they are actually two separate buildings. The new High School Building was completed in 1957 at a cost of \$327,000 and was the first permanent concrete structure to be added to the College of Education since the Territorial Normal School was incorporated into the University in 1931. The Multipurpose Building, designed by C. J. Kim and Associates, was completed in 1963 and is used for music and large group instruction, assemblies, as well as a cafeteria during the lunch hour for the laboratory schools. Both buildings have double-pitched roofs that follow the pattern set by their *mauka* neighbors, Wist Hall and Wist Addition 2. The Hawaii Educational Television studios stand just *makai* of this building by Dole Street, on University land leased by public T.V. station KHET. The station was originally part of the College of Education of the University. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



Henke Hall, designed by Theodore A. Vierra, is a plain, single-story building *makai* of Moore Hall, and across East-West Road from Lincoln Hall. However, the inside courtyards, as shown above, are lush with vegetation; the covered passage ways connect three separate wings. The buildings contain lecture halls and laboratory facilities for research in agriculture. Photo by Paul S. K. Yuen (1982)



Professor Louis A. Henke, with a University farm friend. Henke came from the dairy state of Wisconsin and was expert in adapting the science of animal husbandry to Hawaiian conditions. He continues to be active in 1982, when he turned 93, applying, perhaps, his lifetime research in sound ways of raising healthy farm animals to himself. Although he saw new buildings displacing cows and chickens on campus in the sixties, parking spaces for sacred cars are being displaced today by new buildings. University Photo (n.d.)

But with all the care and patience in planning, Sinclair Library rapidly became too small for the expanding university. By 1968, Hamilton Library was built, and Sinclair became an undergraduate library, with Hamilton Library the general, major research, and graduate library. In 1977, when phase II of Hamilton Library was completed, most of the remainder of the research books moved out of Sinclair Library.

Today Sinclair Library houses 140,000 books for undergraduate students, the research collection for music and architecture, and a media center (since 1969). Two non-library units are also in the building: Planetary Geoscience and the Industrial Relations Center. Space has always been a problem for Sinclair Library. According to former head librarian, Chieko Tachihata, the four principles aimed for during construction have been met. She said that as long as Sinclair Library remains an undergraduate library, there is no need for air conditioning because the books are constantly in use (air conditioning preserves research materials).

Dr. Sinclair died in a Makaha rest home following a lengthy illness, on July 25, 1967. He was 86 years old, and had served 16 years as a faculty member from 1928 and 13 years as president, until 1955. He had gathered notable scholars as a director of the University's Oriental Institute and was one of the first to believe in the potential greatness of the University.

Sinclair also taught in Japan for many years and devoted much of his time towards the promotion of cultural relations between East and West. He received honorary degrees from Minnesota (1949), Columbia (1954), Ohio State (1955), Hawaii (1956), and Keio University in Japan (1960). In 1968, he received the Second Order of the Sacred Treasure from Japan.

Henke Hall (1956)

by Barbara Hoffman

The October 1956, completion of Henke Hall was a major milestone in the development of research that would assist agriculture in Hawaii. Located between Moore Hall and Kennedy Theatre, on East-West

Road, the new facility represented the need to integrate more fully the Hawaii Agriculture Experiment Station with the expanding Agricultural Extension Service. The Experiment Station, originally a federal project begun in 1901 by Jared G. Smith in the basement of Iolani Palace, was concerned with research that would improve agriculture in Hawaii, while the University's extension program disseminated new home economics and agricultural research to Hawaii's farmers and households. The University's extension program became a joint University-Federal Government project in 1926, when the provisions of the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 heretofore applicable only to state land-grant colleges were made to include the Territory of Hawaii. Federal funds accompanied this development in 1926.

The building cost \$276,000 and was named in honor of Louis A. Henke (born 1889), who first came to Manoa in 1916, from Wisconsin. When he arrived, the school of agriculture consisted of a little cultivated land, a few rooms in Hawaii Hall, and some wooden sheds. One third of the student body majored in agriculture, and Professor Henke taught six of the eleven courses offered. Although he was a specialist in animal husbandry, he soon found himself teaching classes in temperate zone crops, breeding, soil physics and fertility, and sugar cane production.

Professor Henke recalled early campus days with fond memories. "That whole campus used to be my farm," he said. "Everything to the east of Varney Circle was a farm. The area where my building stands used to be a pasture area." He chuckled as he added, "It had never been plowed, because it was considered too rocky." At that time cows were fed on napier grass which was grown there.

The animals on the remaining farmland were moved to barns behind the present Korean Studies building when Henke Hall was built. The barns were later renovated to house the Ceramics and Sculpture building.

Henke's initial experiments with sugar cane waste and pineapple bran paved the way for the development of a low cost feed for livestock, thus reducing the need for imported feed and thereby utilizing the waste from Island products. (His work

was accomplished before heptachlor was used on pineapples, making their green tops unsuitable.)

During his years with the College, he traveled abroad extensively studying agricultural methods and developments. He was appointed Assistant Director of the Experiment Station in 1937 and in 1950 became the Associate Director. He was an exchange professor at the University of Wisconsin and again at the University of Puerto Rico. He retired from the University in 1954.

On March 22, 1957 during the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the University, Henke Hall was formerly dedicated by the Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson. In the ceremony, Henke told the audience, "Anything can happen if you live long enough." Later, he said that he was truly surprised that the building was named after him. Although, he was quick to add, "Those things happen more or less. They have a building and they have to name it. They say, well, Henke's been around long enough, so we'll name it Henke Hall. That's the way those things happen."

Henke, nearing his ninety-third birthday in 1982, no longer has an office in Henke Hall. He feels that his building is in good company as it sits on the corner of the Mall and East-West Road surrounded by Kennedy Theatre, Lincoln Hall and Jefferson Hall. He still comes to campus adding, "I go over there and look for a place to park my car."

Johnson Hall (1957, 1961)

by Laurie Higa

In 1955, while the University was drafting architectural sketches for a proposed men's dormitory, the student senate (ASUH) passed a resolution introduced by Donald Aten (today, education professor) asking the Territorial Legislature to appropriate funds for a new men's residence hall that would be dedicated as a memorial to the University students who had died in World War II.

The ASUH resolution noted that the existing men's dormitory in old World War II shacks was

"disgraceful" and that about 45 percent of the total full-time student body was composed of students from neighbor islands, rural Oahu, the mainland, or from other nations.

Over a year later, \$350,000 were allocated for the much needed men's dormitory, and the next year, on June 14, 1957, the first of two three-story buildings was completed.

On November 14, 1957, it was dedicated to the Varsity Victory Volunteers, the 100th Infantry Battalion, and the 442 Regimental Combat Team. The building was named John A. Johnson Hall after a captain of the 100th Battalion who died in action near Cassino, Italy on January 25, 1944. A 1935 graduate of the University, Johnson was "one of the few non-nisei officers who stuck by the 100th Battalion during its uncertain period of training, and he determined above everything else to lead the 100th into combat," said Jack Mizuha, a University Regent in 1957. Mizuha was also one of the donors of the John A. Johnson memorial award given annually since 1948 to an outstanding sophomore student in the University ROTC.

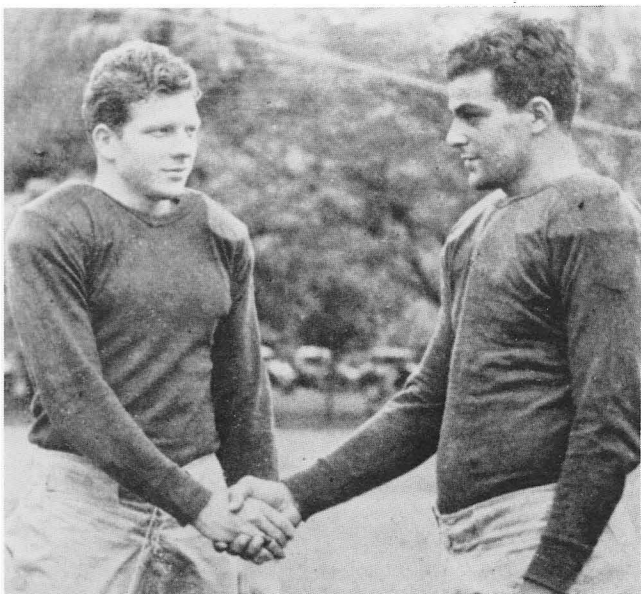
Johnson was born in Los Angeles, and attended Punahou School before entering the Manoa Campus. Active as a campus athlete, he was captain of the football team in his senior year, as well as a member of the swimming team for four years and a member of the soccer team. He was president of the Hui Lokahi Fraternity as well as a member of the Class of 1935 council, and the Warrior of the Pacific Rifle team. He graduated as a business and economics major, and became an overseer for the McBryde Sugar Company in Kauai. On October 15, 1940, he was called to active duty with the Hawaii National Guard, and after Pearl Harbor, on March 21, 1942, he married Elizabeth Sinclair Knudsen of Koloa, Kauai. He was killed in action less than two years later, at the age of twenty-nine.

Originally, Johnson Hall was to be the third in a series of Pacific War Memorials, with the first and second being the Punchbowl National Cemetery and the battleship USS *Arizona*, respectively.

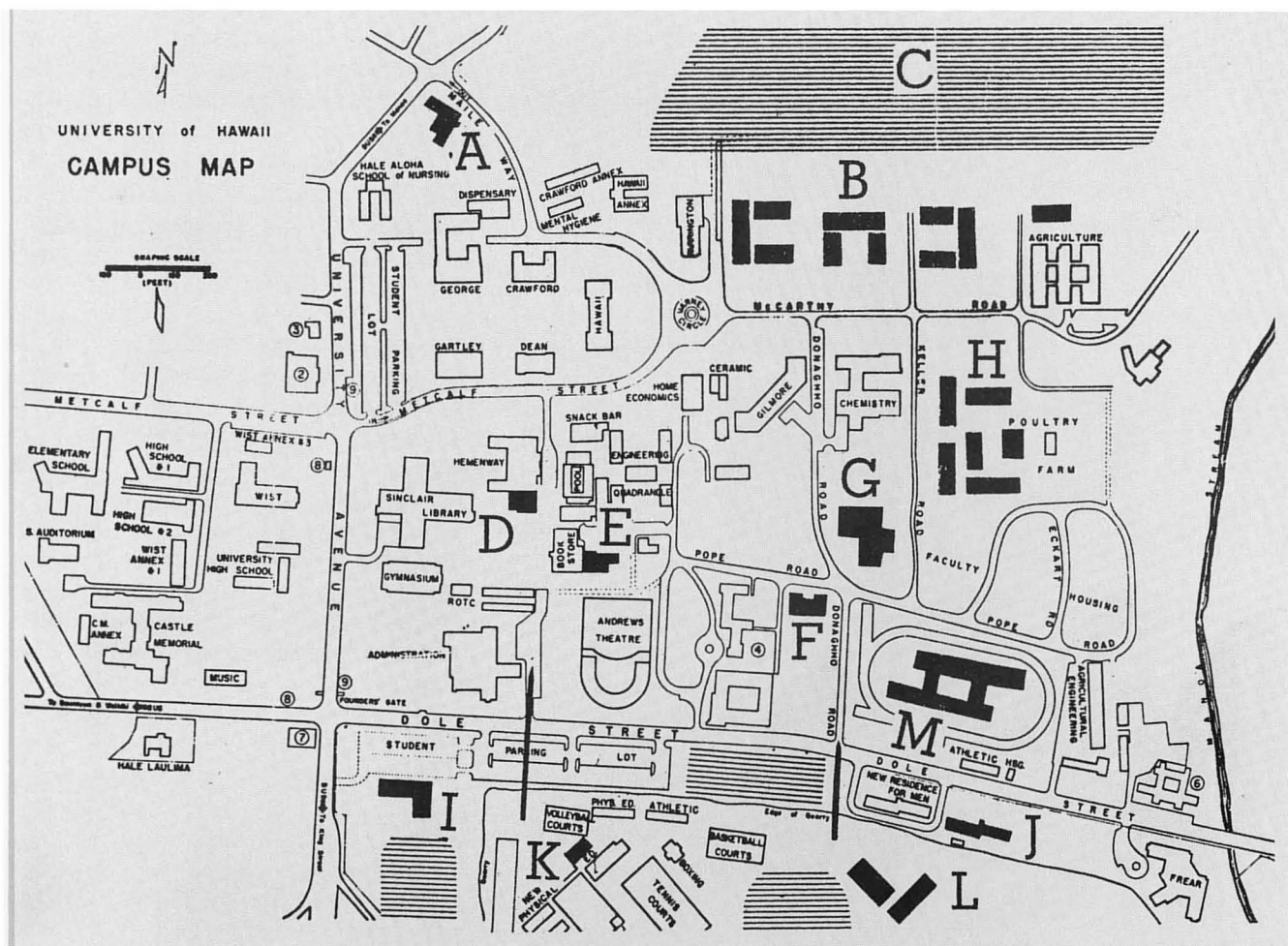
A contest was also held for a memorial motif that



Johnson Hall's first unit, "A" (left), was completed in 1957, while "B" to its right, was completed four years later. The twin high rise dormitory, Gateway House (right), built in 1962, also rises above the former stone quarry, now an athletic campus, and stands on a site about fifty feet from the quarry floor. At the time of this photograph, the tennis courts in this area have not yet been built. A spring-fed pond lies in the quarry just below Gateway House. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



John Alexander Johnson, Jr., (1914-1944) as University football captain, congratulates his successor for 1935-36, Adolph Mendonca, right. Active in student athletics, Johnson also was a commander of the campus ROTC in 1935; he was called to active duty on October 14, 1940, before Pearl Harbor. *1935 Ka Palapala* Photo



1957 map of the campus. The buildings in black represent proposed construction: A, the President's House (instead, the Business Administration Building was erected there in 1971); B, classrooms; C, parking areas; D, Hemenway Hall addition; E, Bookstore addition; F, dispensary; G, cafeteria; H, physics and engineering buildings; I, music buildings (which were built there); J, what came to be called Johnson Hall "B"; K, swimming pool; L, ROTC building; and M, Institute of Geophysics. As can be seen from today's maps, many of the planned buildings were constructed on other sites. The black, vertical lines on Dole Street represent planned underpasses leading from the Central Campus into the Quarry, which, had they been built, might have prevented some of the accidents involving pedestrians crossing Dole Street and automobiles. University of Hawaii (1957)

could take the form of a fountain, sculpture, frescoes, or stained glass windows for the building. Prizes were to be given to the contestants who could produce a design appropriate for the veteran's memorial dormitory. However, it was later found that the Pacific War Memorial Commission could not use money for a contest. The Warrior of the Pacific trophy was then proposed as the basis of a sculpture for Johnson Hall.

However, on December 10, 1957, art professor Murray Turnbull was designated by the building's advisory committee to write to Isamu Noguchi (who created the sculpture for the Hiroshima Peace Park in Japan) as to whether the internationally known artist would be available to design a sculpture for Johnson Hall. Turnbull wrote his letter (December 12, 1957) noting that "unfortunately, the buildings themselves, although new and superficially modern, are not pleasing in appearance." Noguchi responded enthusiastically on January 24, 1958, but there was a sudden turn of events, with the Campus Planning Committee deciding to use the funds that had been available for a parking lot instead, and the campus lost the opportunity to have been the first in the city to build a Noguchi sculpture. The City and County of Honolulu subsequently had Noguchi erect his downtown *Skygate* sculpture, while the parking lot next to Johnson Hall gave way in 1982 to the new Law School Library.

In February 1958, the Regents applied for a loan of about \$450,000 from the Housing and Home Finance Agency of the federal government for the construction of a second unit, almost identical to the first. The second unit was built slightly to the left of the first and was completed in 1961. Both units comprise Johnson Hall.

Music Complex (1959) and Mae Zenke Orvis Auditorium (1962) by Wayne Kawakami

The University Music Department was established in 1947 and originally was located in the humble wooden

building now called Bachman Annex 2. Music courses had been offered up to that time, but degrees in music had not been granted.

In 1948 the Music Department moved to an old army bungalow and a theatre, both of which no longer exist. The bungalow (located at the present Hawaii educational television station KHET site) housed offices, classrooms, a choir room, and practice rooms. The theatre (located *makai* of the University Elementary School) also served as a gymnasium and the stage was used as a rehearsal area for the band. The bungalow and theatre (which was called "the Barn" by education students) housed the Music Department until 1959.

In Fall 1959, the Music Department moved to its present location on the *Makai* Campus, on the corner of Dole Street and University Avenue. Its new home consisted of a four-building complex which included an administrative building with classrooms and teaching studios, a practice room building, a choral building, and a band building.

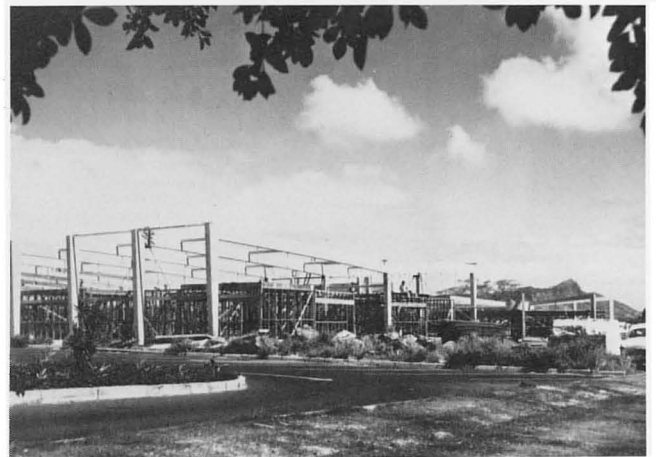
In 1960, Dr. Arthur E. Orvis, who had recently moved to Hawaii from the mainland, donated \$180,000 for the construction of a Music Auditorium in honor of his wife, Mae Zenke Orvis, a former opera singer. Orvis Auditorium was completed in 1962. The contribution was the largest individual donation to the University at that time. Musically named Haydn H. Phillips was the architect of the 400-seat auditorium with Iwao Miyake, a physics professor, as acoustical consultant. Housed in this auditorium is a small baroque pipe organ built by Schlicker. Edward Brownlee designed a copper and iron mural showing antique musical instruments on the outdoor entryway wall.

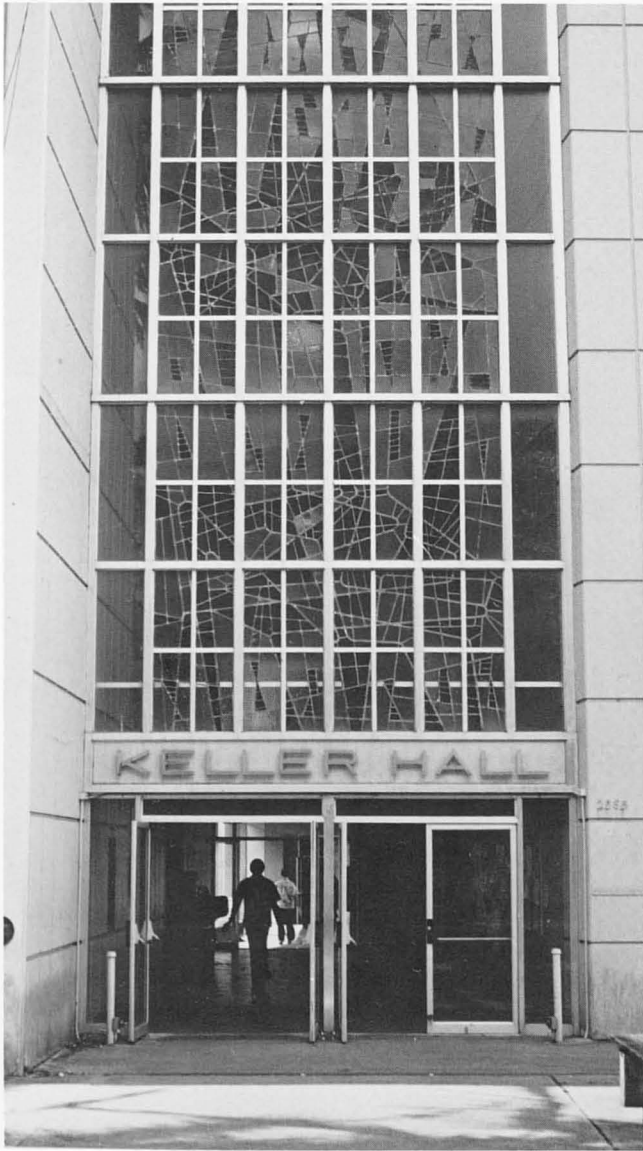
The Music Department grew rapidly so that by 1965 plans were begun to construct additional facilities. Ground was not broken until May 17, 1973, for the new music complex which included three buildings. Ralph S. Inouye, Co., Ltd. was the contractor. The *makai* side buildings were completed in 1975 at a cost of \$2.4 million, and were designed by Sam Chang and Associates. A 1960 band building had to be torn down to make room for these additions, which



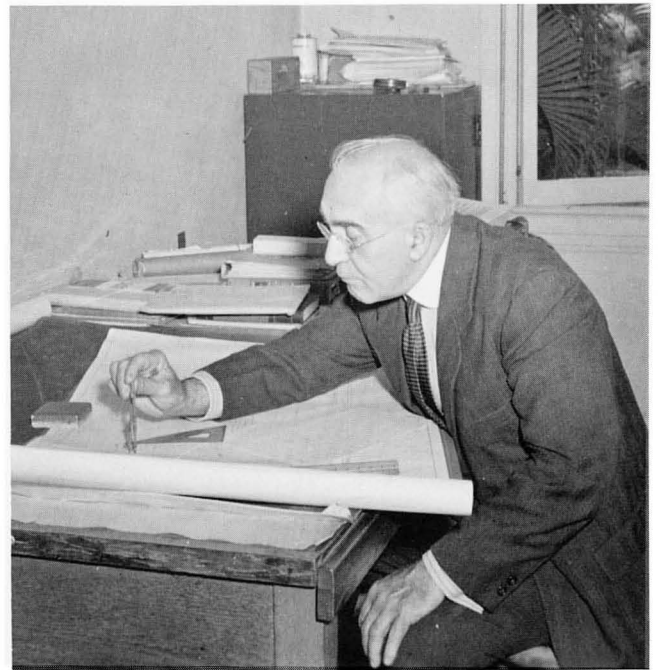
A music building unit completed in 1959. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)

The music complex under construction. The building was designed with exterior concrete beams which supported the suspended studios. Acoustic insulation was possible therefore without massive separating walls and without a continuous floor slab that would transmit sound from one unit to another. University Archives Photo (c1958)





Keller Hall, with Murray Turnbull stained glass. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)



Arthur Ripont Keller, 1882-1961. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)

included dance studios and a place for Indonesian *gamelan* performances.

Within the music complex now are some lovely outdoor courtyard spaces. A stone sculpture, *Sumotori*, made in 1975 by Greg Clurman (who also did the *Hina* sculpture for the Campus Center), stands in one of the courtyards.

Keller Hall (1959)

by Lori Apana

Keller Hall today is used mainly by the Mathematics and the Information and Computer Science Departments. It also houses the main computer system for many of the terminals on campus.

Constructed at a cost of \$632,211, Keller Hall was designed by Clifford F. Young. The builder was Edwin M. Tani, a 1949 graduate in engineering. The front entrance to the 4-story reinforced concrete structure has stained-glass windows 12 feet wide and three stories high (best seen from inside the building). Created by art professor Murray Turnbull and his

wife, Phyllis, the Turnbills used the traditional method of connecting panels of colored glass with lead. They also designed the large windows that face the mountains, and also the windows in the stairwell.

Keller Hall was named after one of the earliest professors of civil engineering. Arthur Keller, who was very active in campus life and helped plan many of the buildings on campus. In 1911, he even joined the College of Hawaii football team which needed faculty to fill up its early teams. In 1918, Keller went on active duty as a captain in the Army; when he returned from World War I, he became the first dean of the College of Applied Sciences, which included engineering and agriculture. He was also acting president when Crawford resigned, in 1941, until President Sinclair was inaugurated in 1942. Besides degrees in engineering, Keller also had a degree in law, and had a good understanding of Hawaiian land laws, laws of water rights, and other legal matters related to engineering. He worked on the planning and construction of the Kamehameha and Kalakaua Homes Projects. Keller retired in 1942.

Chapter IV

The Building Boom 1960-1982

by Victor Kobayashi

In 1962, for the first time in University history, enrollments went over the 10,000 mark. Accompanying the growth in numbers of students was a building boom that had begun in the nineteen fifties and had accelerated in the sixties and the seventies under the presidencies of Laurence Snyder (1958-1963), Thomas Hamilton (1963-1968), Harlan Cleveland (1969-1974), and Fujio Matsuda (the ninth president, from 1974).

The campus grounds changed rapidly as building after building was constructed. New structures had spread to the north and east, into the former University farm lands, leading Agriculture Professor Louis Henke to quip, "Everytime a building goes up, twelve cows go on relief." Soon all the cattle were gone from Manoa and the familiar University Farm's milk that was sold in Hemenway Hall disappeared from the cafeteria counters, making its glass bottles today's collector's items. Gone, too, were traces of the fact that the campus at the turn of the century was once a dairy farm, with cows grazing in the grass, chewing on the kiawe beans, and fighting the thorny lantana and *panini* cactus plants.

Over half of the University's buildings were built during this period, from 1960-82. In the brief time span from 1959 to 1962, the old McCarthy Road, named after Territorial Governor Charles McCarthy, that ran into the Farm, was transformed into a pedestrian mall lined with monkeypod trees. Keller Hall with its unique stained glass windows rose in 1959, followed by its neighbor, the Physical Science Building in 1960. Webster and Spalding Halls were completed the next year, and Edmondson and Snyder Halls were added in 1962, with the four buildings forming what was designated as the "Memorial Quadrangle," in honor of those who had given their

lives in the various wars that had taken place in the 20th century. Kennedy Theatre at the eastern end of the Mall was also completed in 1962, built originally as an East-West Center structure.

Meanwhile other East-West Center buildings were appearing on its 21-acre campus, along East-West Road (which runs north-south), displacing chicken coops, the old faculty housing, and the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station. Lincoln Hall and Hale Kuahine were completed in 1962, followed by Jefferson Hall and Hale Manoa in 1963.

Along Dole Street, Johnson Hall "B" went up in 1961, helping to meet the demand for dormitory space; and the University received a gift of a 400-seat music auditorium in honor of an opera singer, Mae Zenke Orvis, built in 1962. The next year the campus received "College Hill" from the Frank C. Atherton family for the University president's residence. The home, built in 1902, became the University's oldest building, and included 2.6 acres, within walking distance of the main campus.

The University School Multipurpose Building was completed in 1963, and Wist Addition 2, an office building, was constructed adjacent to Wist Hall at the corner of Metcalf and University Avenue. Along Correa Road, Kuykendall (1964), Hawaii Institute for Geophysics (1963), and the Student Health Center at East-West Road (1963), were completed.

In 1966, members of the architecture department, Bruce Etherington and Hugh Burgess, designed a "modular office space"—units made of concrete, cast in two pieces and fitted together, that could be stacked up to three stories high and clustered together, with a lanai to form office spaces that were sorely needed. The plan was never implemented, but the prototype remains, as the "small is beautiful" building on Maile Way, used as an Environmental Studies Center office.

In 1967, the first wooden portable building was erected, and soon afterwards, similar wooden bungalows spread across the campus, serving sometimes as classrooms, and sometimes as offices or storerooms. They have been homes of such diverse units as the School of Law, the University of

Hawaii Press, ROTC, the University Planning Offices, Population Genetics Laboratory, Campus Security, Special Education, and, yes, the School of Architecture.

In 1969, the University added more land to its Central Campus when the Pineapple Research Institute buildings and grounds, immediately east of Andrews Outdoor Theatre, were acquired. The metal grill work, with metal shaped into the letters, "PRI" remained on the 1948 building, while bromeliads in its lovely courtyard garden, complete with a pond, were the only other reminder that Krauss Hall and its over 5 acres of land were once owned by the Pineapple Growers Association.

The amazing expansion of facilities in the sixties nevertheless could not keep up with the growing enrollments and the growth of new programs. By 1965, enrollments (including the Hilo Campus) climbed over 17,000 with full-time faculty numbering 1,187. The University's operating budget jumped more than 40 percent in one year, to an unprecedented high of \$23,257,105 in 1965. The operating budget continued to climb further in subsequent years.

A ceiling of 25,000 students was established for the Manoa Campus. Hilo was made into a four-year college, and by 1966, the University had become a statewide system, with community colleges and a summer session that was among the largest in the country; over 15,000 students were registered in the two summer terms. In 1968, a new Leeward Community College began, adding to the other older community colleges, Honolulu, Kapiolani, Maui, and Kauai, all four of which had been technical high schools transferred from the Department of Education to the University.

Facilities were so crowded at Manoa that in 1966 classrooms began to be used more heavily; schedules were revised so that classes started earlier, at 7:30 a.m., and ran through the entire day, including the lunch hour, until 5:30 p.m. In the same year, the University began to rent an 800-seat commercial movie house, Varsity Theatre, in Moiliili, within walking distance, for large lecture sections of World Civilizations and Art 101 classes.

Andrews Outdoor Theatre had become too small to accommodate the spring commencement. In June 1967, in an attempt to keep the ceremony on the campus, one-half of the candidates participated in exercises held in the morning, while the other half were awarded diplomas in the afternoon of the same day. Eventually, the commencement exercises moved to larger gathering places off campus, including the outdoor Waikiki Shell, used for the first time in 1970, and the Neal Blaisdell Center Arena. Summer Session began to conduct its own graduation ceremonies in 1967, and because of the smaller numbers of students graduating in August, it was able to hold its annual commencement exercises on campus in the Andrews Theatre, with its gorgeous outdoor setting (including its ceremony in August 1982, when a downpour of rain made the graduation even more memorable).

In 1981, Manoa experimented by holding its seventieth spring commencement exercises on campus, outdoors, on the lawn in the old Hawaii Hall Quadrangle, with chairs trucked in and a stage constructed for the occasion. The following year, on May 17, 1982, the ceremony was held there again, this time for 2,033 graduates, and an estimated 10,000 persons were in attendance. It was an appropriate setting because the University was celebrating the 75th anniversary of its founding, and the commencement returned to the site of the earliest graduation ceremonies. The event also indicated that even the Blaisdell Arena was becoming too small.

Andrews Theatre was the largest gathering facility on campus. From time to time in University history proposals had been made to build a roof over the outdoor theatre. However, costs and debates over the destruction of the beautiful garden stage dampened any efforts to roof the facility. In 1970, the legislature passed a resolution requesting that the University investigate a retractable roof. In 1982, Andrews Outdoor Theatre remained an invitation to the beneficent Manoa rains that were celebrated in ancient Hawaiian legend and which created spectacular rainbows. Before it had been demolished, the nearby Gym on University Avenue was used whenever the Theatre was rained out.

Although new dormitories sprouted along Manoa Stream to the east and the south, campus housing could not keep pace with the demand. Hale Kahawai and the new Hale Laulima were built in 1963 and 1968 respectively; the twin-towered, 10-story Gateway House, completed in 1962, and East-West Center's 13-story Hale Manoa, completed in 1963, still did not offer enough beds. In 1971, the University leased hotel rooms in Waikiki for 500 students. Condominium apartments were also rented. By the eighties, there were sufficient dormitory spaces as new dormitories arose on the eastern edge of the Quarry.

As the sixties progressed, campus unrest began to spread throughout the United States, and by 1967, "teach-ins" which had originated earlier at the University of Michigan in response to the Vietnam War had come to Manoa. In the early sixties, students began publicly to question compulsory ROTC for all male students. In 1964, after Congress voted to give schools the choice of making ROTC optional or required, the Regents made enrollment in ROTC an elective. But this was the era of compulsory military conscription. On December 5, 1967, a dozen students set fire to their draft cards at an anti-war rally on the Manoa Campus. In January 1968, the Associated Students of the University organized a "free university" with discussions on the Vietnam problem and on racial issues. In an incident involving an attempt to fire Oliver Lee, a political science professor active in anti-war causes with students, President Hamilton resigned in 1967. In May of the following year, with Robert Hiatt as acting president of the University, students occupied Bachman Hall, crowding into the building, camping in the courtyard and in the building itself, and hanging a banner renaming it "Liberation Hall." In 1971, students doused Marine recruiters on campus with water and held signs that read, "U.S.A.: Cadillaks, Basketball, Coka Kola, Napalm." In February of the same year, an Army ROTC building in the Quarry was destroyed by fire, apparently set by an arsonist who was believed to be an anti-war activist.

Harlan Cleveland had assumed the presidency in this challenging climate, when not only was there

widespread condemnation of the U.S. government's involvement in Vietnam, but also a general questioning of the entire basis of higher education. He had also arrived at a time when "PPBS" came into vogue: "Planning-Programming-Budgeting System"—a systematic budgeting system (which some cynics considered "Kafkaesque") that involved computerization, new jargon, and mounds of paperwork, and that drove some administrators back into teaching. In the background also was the hard fact that economic growth was slowing down and legislative support was dropping. In 1970, the Regents approved Cleveland's proposal on "Controlled Growth" for the University system.

Despite the need to proceed more slowly, programs continued to be added to the Manoa Campus, most notably, the School of Law and a complete 4-year Medical School, both in 1973. New buildings continued to be built at a slower, but still remarkable pace as the Cleveland years came to an end and Fujio Matsuda became president in 1974: St. John (1970); Business Administration and Biomedical Science (1971); Holmes and Bilger Annex (1972); Campus Center and the new Hale Aloha Dormitories (1973); Porteus (1974); Art Building and the Astronomy Institute (1975); Sakamaki, the new Gilmore, and Hale Noelani (1977); Hale Wainani (1978); Korean Studies (1979); Marine Sciences (1982). The Law School Library, completed in 1982, marked the full commitment of the state to the Law School, which had been endangered in its early years by legislators who questioned its worthiness in terms of the costs involved. The state also built the East-West Center's John A. Burns Hall in 1977, as a repayment for the University's use of several former East-West Center buildings: Kennedy Theatre, Edmondson Hall, and a wing of Moore Hall.

In 1979, the University's research facility, the Cancer Center of Hawaii, moved into a new building at 1236 Lauhala Street, on the Queen's Hospital grounds. The Center, which was established in 1971, leased the land for the building from the Queen's Medical Center for \$1.00 for 75 years. Until 1979, the Center laboratories and offices were scattered

throughout the Manoa Campus, using whatever space was available. Built at a cost of about \$5 million, the 5-story building was designed by Alex Weinstein of Architects Hawaii.

On the *Makai* Campus, the quarry area, which had become a gigantic parking lot for students, athletic facilities, in particular, began to grow, pushing out the car spaces, culminating in 1981 when the first phase of the Physical Education-Athletics Complex was completed. (See essay by Kelcey Ebisu.) As the campus was taken over by buildings and athletic facilities, parking spaces became scarce and a 5-level, nine-million-dollar parking structure was built in the Quarry, with its top level reaching the Dole Street banks.

Problems with Buildings

The rapid addition of new buildings and facilities solved the problem of space, but also created some new horrors, many due to shoddy workmanship and to poor design. Several new buildings began to leak after the first heavy rains. The new Gym in the new Athletic Complex had water puddles in 1981 that caused a man to slip and fall, chipping his teeth. The leaks were difficult to locate and, with each new rainstorm, puddles had to be coned off to prevent accidents. The St. John Building began leaking shortly after it opened in March, 1970, and drips continued even after repairs were attempted. Electric outlets sometimes shorted out due to water entering the fixtures and, at times, researchers were prevented from using the electricity. Expensive equipment had to be covered with plastic sheets to protect it from damage. Leaks also plagued the new Hale Aloha dormitories and Bilger Annex, costing the University thousands of dollars. Patrons of the Campus Center Bookstore often found buckets on the entry stairways to collect water dripping from the ceilings. Art Department chairman, John Wisnosky, according to *Ka Leo* in 1980, called the leaking in the Art Building "architectural cancer." Referring to the water seeping through the concrete in some of the rooms, he quipped that some of the storage rooms would be

ideal for growing mushrooms or storing wine. But, he added, the art faculty (which had been spread over the entire campus, from Agee House in the depths of Manoa Valley to bungalows in the Quarry and offices near Varsity Theatre), were now together and were generally happy with their new building.

Outdoor tile or concrete floors that became slippery after a rain shower were also a source of complaints. Users of the Campus Center, Geophysics, and Moore Hall were especially vulnerable until special anti-slip material was glued on to the walkways.

Structural cracks appeared in several new buildings. In 1981, the Campus Center had to remove its \$10,000 air-brushed ceramic tile mural by Joseph Oxspring; contemporary art by that time had become fashionable, and no longer controversial, but the artwork had to be carted away since it had become a hazard, with tiles falling, as the building shifted. Cracks also were discovered in the Geophysics Building and the diving structure of the new Kahanomoku Swimming Pool. The windows and screens in Hale Aloha Dormitories had to be replaced in 1971 at a cost of \$342,000, and in 1976, \$49,500 was spent to prevent windows from falling off, due to wind action.

Problems with the air-conditioning systems were also common. Mildew and allergies thrived in some of the offices in the College of Education's Wist Addition. The Biomedical Science Building system gave its occupants continual problems. In 1977, \$99,000 was spent to correct some of these problems. Vibration caused by the air-conditioning machines interfered with the operation of the electron microscopes, and dampers had to be installed. About \$400,000 was spent in 1979-81 to install a new cooling system that would correct the faulty air conditioners.

When Bachman Hall was first built in 1949, it boasted new "fireproof ceilings" and facilities built subsequent to it used asbestos in their interiors. But in the eighties, asbestos ceilings were considered hazardous, since prolonged breathing of asbestos particles was linked with a higher incidence of cancer, not to mention lawsuits. Ceilings were scheduled to

be replaced or sealed in such buildings as Spalding, Hamilton Library, Snack Bar, Gateway, Hale Aloha, Hale Laulima, Hale Kahawai, Hale Anuenue, and Johnson Hall.

Perhaps the most serious example of faulty construction was the College of Business Administration Building, completed in 1971. Problems with the building climaxed in July 1980, when its appropriately named "F" Tower had to be demolished. The removal opened the "fortress" to the outside environment, but created an embarrassing shortage of restrooms—most of the lavatories having been located in the razed tower.

The construction boom of the sixties and seventies was also difficult for the ongoing work of students and faculty, who had to toil in dusty and noisy classrooms, as nearby construction workers operated pneumatic drills and other heavy machinery. Kuykendall Hall with its louvered windows and its location was especially vulnerable to dust and noise. Heavy machinery and trucks moving over campus roads and sidewalks also created cracks and holes that collected puddles of mud and water that challenged students rushing to classes.

The demolition of the old Gilmore Hall to make way for the construction of the new Art Building brought out issues concerning the historical and architectural value of older buildings, as well as revealed the complex bureaucratic structure of state and federal funding of campus buildings.

However, the removal of trees to make way for new buildings was rarely an issue partly because the planning of new buildings sometimes took into account the preservation of old and rare trees (*e.g.*, Art Building and the baobab tree). There was also the fact that new improved techniques of transplanting large trees to new locations had been developed, as well as what has become a common phenomenon today: "instant landscaping." New buildings often found themselves suddenly with plantings that seemed to have sprung overnight. A good example was the grove of coconut palms that suddenly appeared in front of the Dole Street entrance to Sakamaki Hall. Nevertheless, there was still a case

when a visiting professor chained himself to a thornless kiawe tree in order to save it from the bulldozers preparing the grounds of the Business Administration Building, an ironical event, since in the 1910's when the Manoa Campus was being developed, there had often been complaints about the overgrowth of "scrub kiawe" that covered much of the grounds.

The naming of Porteus Hall was another event that brought expressions of outrage and that also raised questions about the relationship between the contexts of the past and the ethical sensibilities of the present. (See essay by Jane Takahashi.)

The sixties, seventies, and eighties also brought to the campus increased problems concerning vandalism and crime. Along with the more permissive atmosphere, university grounds throughout the nation had become more public, more accessible to all. But with greater accessibility came the loss of the sacrosanct quality of institutions of higher education. Increased cases of rape or attempted rape were reported, while librarians spent increased amounts of time discussing and implementing new ways to prevent book theft. The Campus Center installed blackboards in its lavatories to control graffiti. The disappearance of film projectors and typewriters became a common occurrence. Architects of new buildings had to take into account security factors. Occupants of older buildings with louvered windows sometimes installed ugly metal gratings over them to prevent burglaries.

Plantings also were sometimes endangered by acts of vandalism. A magnolia tree was cut on February 5, 1982, shortly after it had been planted by Chun Doo Hwan, president of the Republic of Korea, who had visited the East-West Center.

The new age of computers, heralded by many as a wonderful technological revolution, had some unpleasant side effects. Computers not only made air conditioning a necessity for many buildings, but also created new problems for Campus Security. On May 16, 1982, .22 caliber slugs were shot into eight computer terminals located on the second floor of Keller Hall, resulting in damages estimated at \$20,000.

Small computers were stolen from the Business Administration Building.

But there was also rejoicing among the patrons of Dionysus when the campus gained a more permissive atmosphere. In 1973, the Regents permitted the sale of alcoholic beverages on campus. Earlier, in the sixties, standards of dress had declined. Students and their professors dressed more casually with shorts, beards, beads, sandals (or no shoes), and "hippie" style coiffures. Nevertheless, a few professors still maintained the dignity of their calling, wearing coats and ties, even in the warm days of September, when the new academic year opened. By the late seventies, campus dress, however, declined to a strange mix of outrageously priced "designer jeans," statement T-shirts, styled hair, status running shoes, and even no-shirts by the new, liberated, exhibitionist males.

The major problem preoccupying University administrators in the early eighties was the escalating costs of electricity required to keep campus facilities in operation. The increased use of air conditioning, the skyrocketing costs of electricity and inflation, combined to create huge deficits in the University's budget for energy. In its supplementary budget request for fiscal year 1982-83, Manoa was requesting over three million dollars, just for electricity.

Solutions and New Plans

As the University entered the 1980's, the campus was nearing its saturation point in terms of new buildings, and attention shifted to the much needed repairing and maintenance of its facilities. In 1980, the State legislature and the governor provided more funds for repair and maintenance. In 1981-82, funds increased to \$1.2 million for repairs, painting, and reroofing, increasing further to \$1.8 million in 1982-83. By 1987, all buildings were expected to be reroofed and painted, with a new cycle of renewing buildings to start again in 1988. In 1981, St. John was reroofed, with most of the problematic leaks stopped, and further work planned on completely eradicating drips of rainwater entering into the building.

More effort is promised for restoring and improving roads and sidewalks for landscaping. After the new Law Building, completed in 1983, only two other major buildings are planned for the near future: a Phase II, for the Agricultural Sciences complex that includes St. John and a new Food Science Building.

The 1983 construction of a new drainage system diverting runoff from University Avenue via Dole Street into Manoa Stream resulted in the removal of the front part of Krauss Hall, while saving its courtyard garden.

In an effort to decrease energy consumption, all of the campus street lights are expected to be converted by 1985 into the orange-colored high pressure sodium lights that reduce costs by 25%. Buildings such as Bilger Hall and Snyder will also be rewired to reduce energy costs. There will also be a gradual modification of older buildings so that handicapped persons will have greater access to them. Another plan is to modify all buildings to bring them into conformity with up-to-date building codes.

In 1976, a plan for a new Mauka-Makai Mall that would eventually link Varney Circle with Moiliili was prepared by Group 70 Lab plus Walters, Kimura, and Associates for Manoa's Physical Planning office. If implemented, the plan calls for a landscaped pedestrian mall that will run through the campus, on the *ewa* side of the Art Building, between Andrews Outdoor Theatre and Krauss Hall, across Dole Street, between the Law School Building and its Library, over the parking structure and into the Quarry, and down under the freeway, through private lands, to King Street. Originally designated in the 1960 Long Range Development Plan (the "Warnecke Plan"), the new mall would be built on a path already taken by large numbers of students as they walk from the Quarry parking structure to the central campus. According to its authors the mall would be "more a series of activity nodes or plazas, joined by walks, rather than a landscaped walkway linking buildings." Varney Circle would be closed off to automobiles, and the existing fountain moved to a site within the old Hawaii Hall Quadrangle. A new, larger, fountain

would be placed instead in the Circle, that would be "an integral part of the [new] plaza."

In order to make room for the new mall, Miller Hall would eventually be demolished after a new home is provided for the present occupants. The plan also calls for painting the four buildings in the Young Engineering Quadrangle in bright colors, "to give them the appearance of sculpture within the plaza." They would be part of a Campus Center Plaza, "with trees, and places to sit and to congregate."

In 1929, Cook, Hall, and Cornell, Los Angeles architects, had developed a master plan that also designated Varney Circle the center, with buildings radiating from it. In 1946, New York architects York and Sawyer drew new master plans for the campus, with significant departures from the 1929 plan. But neither plan was followed, as the addition of new permanent buildings, placed without conformity to the plans, made both blueprints obsolete. The "Bachman Plan" (named for President Paul Bachman) of 1956, developed by a local firm, R. M. Belt, W. K. Collins, and Associates, also became outmoded as it was superseded by the "Warnecke Plan" of 1966. The 1975 conceptual plan builds upon the "Warnecke Plan," which makes, as in the early plan of 1929, Varney Circle again a central part of the campus. Where it mainly diverges, however, is in the idea of the *Mauka-Makai* Mall, from Varney Circle through the campus, including the Quarry, to Moiliili, more a series of places to sit, gather, study, stroll, and lounge, rather than only a walkway to a specific destination.

It would not be like the present McCarthy Mall (also connecting to Varney Circle, but running east-west to the Thai Pavilion) which tends only to connect individual buildings which appear uninviting to the pedestrian, because they show little suggestion of the activities that lie behind their "blank facades," and because they recede away from the mall. According to the authors of the *Mauka-Makai* plan, buildings in downtown Honolulu's Fort Street Mall are good examples of what facilities along a mall should be, in that they "... invite inspection and contribute color and interest to the urban scene."

Artworks on Campus

In 1967, Hawaii became the first state in the nation to adopt an Art in State Buildings Law, that required the setting aside of one percent of construction appropriations for new state buildings to be used for permanent or relocatable artworks. The intent was to enhance the aesthetic quality of public buildings and their spaces, to develop Hawaii's artists, and to expose residents to nationally and internationally known artists. As a direct result of the law, over twenty major works by both local and other artists were commissioned by the Hawaii State Foundation on Culture and the Arts for University campus buildings funded by the State. One of the earliest commissions was *Epitaph*, a bronze, steel, and granite sculpture by Harold Tovish, a nationally known artist. Completed in 1970, it stands near the main entrance to the Hamilton Library. Another early piece is the huge orange-colored steel sculpture, *Gate of Hope* (1972) by Alexander Liberman, in front of Holmes Hall, on Dole Street.

Other works include:

To the nth Power by Charles Watson (1973), located on the Maile St. entryway to the Business Administration Building.

Pleiades, by Otto Pieni (1976), a wall sculpture with over one hundred and fifty prisms that create flashing rainbows as clouds pass over the sun, in the Institute for Astronomy, on Woodlawn Drive, on the *Mauka* Campus.

Gregory Clurman's *Hina-O Na Lani*, of granite (1975), on the Campus Road entryway to the Campus Center Building. Clurman also did *Sumotori* (1975) in the Music Building courtyard.

The Fourth Sign on the Mall, was donated by the famous artist, Tony Smith, in 1976 but installed by funds from the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts.

A lovely ceramic sculpture, *Alchemy*, by Charles Higa (1972) stood in front of Bilger Annex (Correa Road entrance), but was removed due to its instability.

Krypton: 1 x 6 x 18 by Bruce Hopper (1973), a rectangular slab of steel, in front of Watanabe Hall, on Correa Road.

Alae a Hina by Shige Yamada (1977), a ceramic tile mural, Sakamaki Hall.

The Campus Center dining room has two fiber art wall hangings, *Anuenue*, by Reiko Brandon, and *Mahiole* by Val Krohn, while the ballroom has a serigraph mural by Ruth Sherman. A cast bronze sculpture by Jean Bruce stands in the dining room entrance lobby, while the game room has a mural by Carol D'Angelo.

Yvonne Cheng's batik triptych, *Nana I Ke Kumu, (Look to the Source)* hangs in the Hamilton entrance area.

The ceramic tile mural on the bench of the Orvis Auditorium called *Neumes o Hawaii* is by Suzi Pleyte Horan.

Porteus Hall has a stainless steel sculpture, *Arctic Portals*, by Jan-Peter Stern.

In the Educational Television Station at the *ewa* corner of University Avenue and Dole Street is a woven wall hanging by Jean Williams. The land is leased from the University by the station. On its grounds is the kinetic wood and plastic sculpture, *Ka Ma Kane*, by Solomon Fukuda.

Projects expected to be completed include Bob Flint's ceramic mural for the Agricultural Sciences Facilities and a three dimensional wall mural by Herb Kane for Porteus Hall's entrance court. The new Law School buildings and the Marine Science Buildings will also have artworks commissioned by the State Foundation of Culture and the Arts.

The Quarry also has its share of artworks. Bumpei Akaji's *Mana'O'I'O* ("Confidence and Faith"), a large copper and bronze outdoor sculpture was completed in 1981 in the Physical Education/Athletics Complex, Phase I. Other works in the Quarry include an exterior ceramic mural for the Multi-Purpose Lecture Building by Mataumu Alisa, the Samoan artist. Various buildings have cast bronze wall sculptures by Fred Roster, while the mall entrance will have a sculpture by Edward Brownlee.

Not all the works of art on campus were commissioned by the State Foundation.

In the summer of 1949, Jean Charlot arrived in Hawaii and began to work on Bachman Hall's first floor fresco which was commissioned by the Classes of 1949 to 1952. Charlot had many discussions with student representatives who made suggestions as he worked on the mural. (One of these was carried out in his second floor mural; it was the theme of various races living together in Hawaii, and was commissioned by an anonymous donor.) Charlot freely shared his deep understanding of true fresco painting, which he had mastered in Mexico. This famous painter used pure pigments, which he mixed with water, and applied them upon the fresh wet plaster, thus making the color a part of the plaster wall itself. The frescoes in Bilger Hall were created by his students, using the true fresco technique. They were *Earth*, by Sueko Kimura; *Air*, by Juliette May Fraser; *Fire*, by Richard Lucier; and *Water*, by David Asherman, all completed between 1951-55, with the artists receiving no money in commission fees.

The Shinto Lion-Dogs that guarded Farrington Hall, and now, the Yap Room in Hamilton Library, were contributed to the University in 1942. The pair of temple dog-lions in front of East-West Center's Jefferson Hall were a gift of Taiwan.

In 1952, Bumpei Akaji, who had just returned from Italy, completed the tile mosaic mural in Hemenway Hall (halfway up the *makai* stairway) as part of his masters thesis in art. A sculpture by another young artist who would also become an eminent local artist, Satoru Abe, was commissioned by the Class of 1954, for the University Bookstore Building (today converted into a Student Services Center). *Adam* after being the brunt of campus prankster jokes, was rescued by a professor and, in 1982, returned to the University, and now placed safely in Sinclair Library.

Isami Enomoto's ceramic sculptures in the Kuykendall Hall fountain and his ceramic mural on the wall (facing Geophysics) were commissioned by the Comptroller's office. *The Great Manoa Crack Seed*

Caper—a huge mural of crack seed jars was executed by an art class under the direction of visiting professor Lanny Little in the Summer 1981. Student Mele Fernandez provided the idea for the theme of the outdoor mural, which is painted on the wall of the Physical Science Building, facing Bilger Annex.

Juliette May Fraser's mural, *Makahiki Ho'okupu*, depicting the *makahiki* festival dedicated to the god Lono, makes up one wall of the Yap Memorial Room in Hamilton Library. The 50-foot mural was commissioned in 1938 for the Hawaii pavilion in the San Francisco World's Fair. It remained in storage until 1980, when it was rededicated and placed in Hamilton Library on the artist's 93rd birthday.

In 1982, *Grid/Scape* a sculpture by Mamoru Sato, was given to the University in memory of the late Glenn Edward Gunter, an architect who was the first graduate of the School of Architecture. Gunter was a recipient of the C. W. Dickey award for excellence in design from the American Institute of Architects, Hawaii. The sculpture was installed on the lawn in front of Hamilton Library, near Henke Hall.

The Manoa Campus was thus rapidly acquiring a variety of sculptures and artwork adorning its campus and buildings.

Physical Science Building (1960)

by *Nelson Ooka*

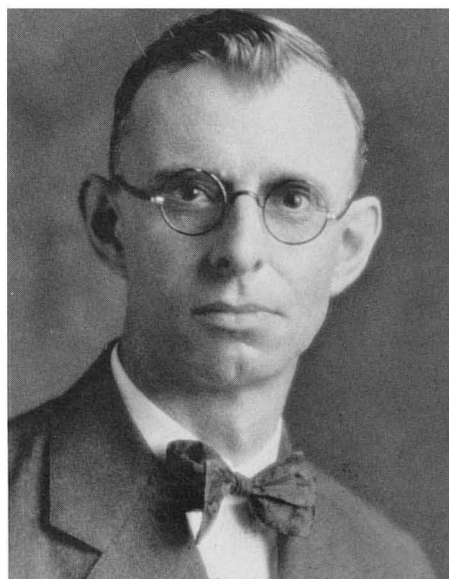
This building is located between Keller Hall and Watanabe Hall, and is connected with Keller by flying bridges at the second and third floors. Architects were McAuliffe, Young and Associates, and it was erected by Tani Construction at a total cost of \$570,000. The structure includes a lecture arena with rows of seats that start at the first floor and rise up to the second at a pitch so steep that the legs of some students and faculty shake, as they enter from the second floor. The building was the first (and last!), according to the late Willard Wilson, that had innovative window louvers which were operated by a motor. Triggered by an outdoor photo-cell sensor, the



Physical Science Building. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)



Philip Edmunds Spalding, Jr., Regent.
University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



Ernest Charles Webster, 1883-1956.
University Archives Photo (n.d.)



Webster Hall, left, and the adjacent Spalding Hall, right. University Archives Photo (n.d.)

louvers automatically could adjust the amount of sunlight entering the building. Wilson tells the story of how, as some lectures reached a climactic point, clouds drifted by, shutting off some of the sunlight, and turning on the whirring motors. The windows suddenly opened dramatically, adding new light to the now dramatic presentation. The mechanism seems no longer in operation.

Webster and Spalding Halls (1961)

by Malia Johnson

Webster Hall and the adjacent Spalding Hall were built on the Mall in 1960–61 at a total cost of \$1,358,013. Originally called Classroom Building “A” and “B” respectively, both were named by the Regents in 1962, but were formally dedicated two years later, in 1964. The major architect was Takashi Anbe, working with George Lee. The Departments of Nursing and of Dental Hygiene were both the original and present occupants of Webster. The College of Arts and Sciences Dean for Languages, Linguistics and Literature, has offices in Webster, while Spalding is the home of the Graduate Division offices. Webster’s grillwork over the windows was heavily criticized when the building first opened. Some people called the aluminum sunscreens “vegetable graters,” others, “potato grinders” or “bed springs,” and many complained that the view of the valley was shut out while the afternoon glare still sneaked in through the screen.

Ernest Charles Webster (1883–1956), a 1904 Yale graduate, originally came to Hawaii to become president of the Kamehameha Schools. He later joined the University and was professor of mathematics and engineering from 1925 to 1928, and served also as Dean of Men and Dean of Student Personnel.

Philip Edmunds Spalding, Jr. (1889–1968) was born and raised in Honolulu and was an industrial executive who was associated with the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., Pacific Pineapple Co., Molokai Ranch, Cooke Trust Co., and Hawaiian Electric Co. Spalding was a hard-

working chairman of the Board of Regents from 1943–1961, a period of great growth for the University.

Snyder Hall (1962)

Snyder Hall, which sits across from the Art Building and Bilger Hall on McCarthy Mall, was completed in 1962. Its total cost of \$1,507,025 was met partly by federal funds. Architects were Takashi Anbe and George K. C. Lee, who also designed Webster and Spalding Halls.

Originally called the Health Research Institute Building, it was renamed in 1967 for Laurence H. Snyder (1901–) who came to the University as its sixth president in 1958, serving until 1963. Snyder was also an internationally known geneticist.

Edmondson Hall (1962)

by Joanne E. Tsubuta

Edmondson Hall was originally built for the East-West Center under a federal grant. It cost \$787,975. Albin E. Kubala of Anderson-Kubala Associates, Inc. was the architect, with Pacific Construction, the builder. Home of the Zoology Department, the building has an aquarium laboratory with a recirculating salt water system.

Charles Howard Edmondson (1876–1970) came to Hawaii in 1920 and was a pioneer marine biologist in Hawaii with a special interest in invertebrates. With his colleague, Jens M. Ostergaard, he built an extensive collection of these animals. Edmondson was the author of over 70 papers on marine fauna, from corals to ship-worms. He was a director of the Cooke Marine Laboratory and an organizer of the first Pacific Science Congress, held in Honolulu in 1920. Upon retirement from the University in 1942, he became a full-time curator of marine zoology for the Bishop Museum for 20 years. In 1956, he received the



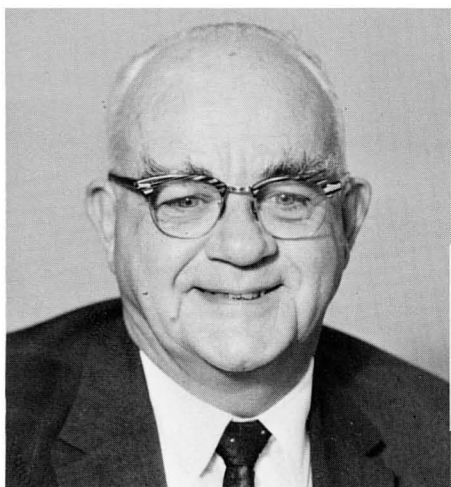
Edmonson Hall, shortly after completion in 1962. To the right (east) is an empty field which would become the site for Hamilton Library. The Mall is still incomplete, without its grand monkeypod trees shading the walkways. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1962)



Snyder Hall. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)



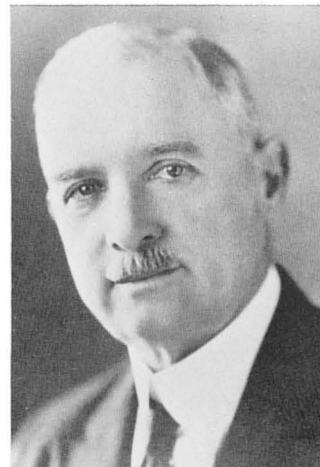
Charles Howard Edmonson (1876-1970), zoologist. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



Laurence H. Snyder, sixth president. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



"The Mall," here seen from Hawaii Hall, extends from the Varney Circle Fountain eastward to Henke Hall and the Kennedy Theatre. To the left are Webster and then Snyder Halls. Waahila Ridge stands in the background. The pedestrian mall was built in 1961-62, with George Walters as the consulting landscape architect. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1969)



Charles J. McCarthy. The Mall was built on the former McCarthy Road, and so named the "McCarthy Pedestrian Mall" in 1961. The next year it was designated "The Mall." The road had been named after McCarthy, Territorial Governor from June 22, 1918 to July 5, 1921. Courtesy SB Printers Photo (1930)



The farmlands were rapidly disappearing as the University buildings encroached on the areas east of Hawaii Hall. McCarthy Road was soon to become a mall, as Snyder and Edmondson Halls and Kennedy Theatre were being constructed. In the foreground were the buildings of the "Old Quadrangle." In the background, Waahila Ridge, and St. Louis Heights with its homes on Mauna Pohaku ridge, rise; further beyond, in the distance, houses on Maunalani Heights can faintly be seen. Francis Haar Photo (Circa 1962)

William F. Clapp Memorial Award for his contributions to marine zoology.

(In late 1982, an explosion on the first floor caused major damage to Edmondson Hall. The explosion was thought to be caused by the leakage of gas. Luckily, the incident occurred late in the night and no one was injured.)

East-West Center Buildings (1961–62)

by Victor Kobayashi

In 1960, the United States Congress established the East-West Center on the Manoa Campus of the University of Hawaii. The purpose of this unique institution was to promote better relations among the peoples of Asia, the Pacific, and the United States, by promoting the interchange of ideas, and offering various educational and research programs for its participants.

The first home of the new Center was the old Hale Aloha dormitory building, a single-story wooden building that had been built in 1922 near University Avenue, just *makai* of the College of Business Administration complex. Private apartments across the street served as the homes of the first participants.

Located today on 21 acres of University-land that is under the control of the Center, the first five buildings were Abraham Lincoln Hall, Thomas Jefferson Hall, Hale Manoa, Hale Kuahine, and John F. Kennedy Theatre (which is today a University of Hawaii building). These five were designed by I. M. Pei, principal architect, with local architects Clifford Young, Haydn Phillips, Park Associates, Denis and Slavsky, and Anderson, Kubala and Associates. These buildings were constructed in 1961–62 at a cost of about \$8.1 million.

Originally designed as a residence hall, Lincoln Hall was used for a time as a program office, offices for the East-West Center Press, and a library (with books stacked in the shower stalls), but it has returned to its original purpose in recent years. It has an inner courtyard with a garden.

Jefferson Hall, with its pre-stressed concrete

beams, is considered by many to be one of the most attractive buildings on campus. Completed in 1963, the ground floor lounge has an information center and a reading area, with a large balcony lanai that overlooks a Japanese garden with a carp stream running through it. The upper floor has international conference rooms, while the bottom floor overlooks the garden. Jefferson Hall has several noteworthy murals by Jean Charlot of Hawaii and Mexico, Affandi of Indonesia, and fiberglass and resin murals by David Barker of New Zealand.

In 1977, the East-West Center's four-story John A. Burns Hall was completed at a cost of \$5.8 million. It was designed by John Hara to integrate with other East-West Center buildings. (The visual appearance of its windows, for example, mimic those of Lincoln Hall.)

The building was dedicated to the late John A. Burns, the second State governor, who was not only instrumental in locating the Center in Honolulu, but also a strong advocate and supporter of the drive to build the University into a major institution of higher learning and research.

John F. Kennedy Theatre (1962)

by Elsa Souza

The University's John F. Kennedy Theatre was originally part of the East-West Center, and its design complemented that of the Center's Jefferson Hall, across the street. Completed in 1962, it was the work of New York architect I. M. Pei, working with McAuliffe, Young and Associates, local architects. "Of Thee I Sing," a spoof on politics and the presidency, was originally scheduled to be the two-million-dollar theatre's opening play. However, with the assassination of President Kennedy, followed by a decision to name the building after him, the show was cancelled, and instead a *kabuki* play, *Benten the Thief*, in English, opened the theatre on December 4, 1963. With a seating capacity of 638 to 800, depending on the staging, the theatre includes three wagon stages, which are motorized and roll along tracks on



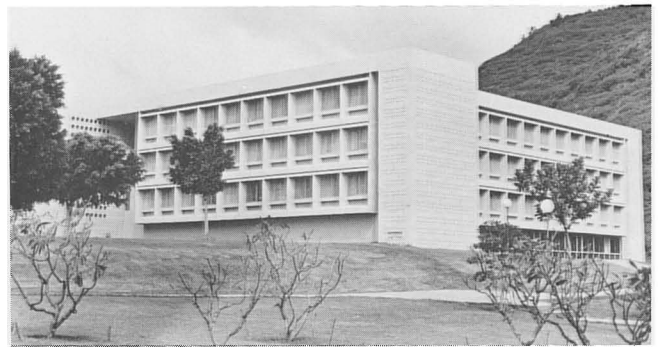
The University lands used by the East-West Center were once part of Faculty Housing and the University Farm chicken coops. In the background is the rising slope of Waahila Ridge. Former Faculty housing wooden buildings, located between Hale Manoa Dormitory and Burns Hall, still remain and are used for offices. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



The new East-West Center buildings began to rise in 1961. In the foreground, looking over the blueprints are Alexander Spoehr, left, who became the first chancellor of the Center, and Murray Turnbull, who was Interim Chancellor before Spoehr's appointment. On May 9, 1961, U.S. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson was the major guest at the Center's groundbreaking ceremonies, and received an honorary doctorate at a convocation at Andrews Outdoor Theatre from University President Snyder. Photo by Francis Haar (1961)



Kennedy Theatre. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



East-West Center. Hale Kuahine dormitory was completed in 1962. It was designed by the East-West Associates, a joint venture of architects McAuliffe, Young, & Assoc., I. M. Pei and Assoc., and Young and Henderson. "Kuahine" literally means "sister of a male," and also refers to a Manoa rain brought by a "sister." The residence hall is operated by the East-West Center for its participants. The plumeria plantings in the foreground now form a flowery grove, including the one originally planted by Lady Bird Johnson in 1966. The University's Hale Kahawai (completed in 1963) and Hale Laulima (completed in 1968) dormitories, are similar in design to its southern neighbor, Hale Kuahine. "Hale Kahawai" means "House by the Stream," with the Manoa Stream flowing behind it. "Hale Laulima" was the name of the former dorm located on Dole Street, now used as University offices, and means "House of Cooperation." University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



Jefferson Hall. In the background is Hale Manoa, a 13-story East-West Center residence hall also completed in 1963. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1963)



Lincoln Hall. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)



The lovely Japanese garden "Seien" behind the East-West Center's Jefferson Hall was designed by Kenzo Ogata of Tokyo. A gift of Japanese businessmen, the garden has a stream that is patterned after the Chinese character "kokoro" (heart, spirit). The carp came from the Hawaii Goldfish and Carp Association. Among the plants in the garden are a willow (the cutting made by the current Showa Emperor from a plant in the Imperial Palace grounds in Tokyo) and a pink shower tree planted by Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan in 1964. Photo by Paul S. K. Yuen (1982)



An authentic teahouse was given to the University in 1972 by the Urasenke School of the Tea Ceremony. Named "Jakuan" (Cottage of Tranquility) it stands in the Japanese garden of the East-West Center. Students (above) of the tea ceremony practice their arts which communicate delight in beauty, hospitality, communion, and peace in the teahouse. The Urasenke Grand Tea Master from Japan, Dr. Soshitsu Sen holds a professorship at the University, which hosted an extraordinary event in 1982: the first International Chanoyu Conference, which involved scholarly papers on the nature and history of the ancient tea ceremony which is now becoming a part of world culture. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



President Lyndon Baines Johnson's second visit to the campus on October 17, 1966 drew crowds of admirers to whom the President reached out, to the consternation of his security officers. Johnson had been a strong supporter of the establishment by Congress of the East-West Center. Among the 7,000 persons in attendance were some demonstrators who, in protest of the Vietnam War, called for Johnson's impeachment. Photo of *Ka Leo* (October 21, 1966) by Paul S. Yuen (1982)



Sitting on Dole Street, on the *mauka* edge of the Quarry are (left to right) Frear Hall, the twin ten-story Gateway House and the two Johnson Halls, "B" and "A". In the foreground are the Agricultural Engineering Building, East-West Road and the second Cooke Field site. Johnson Hall's first unit, "A" was completed in 1957; the second unit "B", to its left, was completed in 1961. Architect for both units was Kenji Onodera. Gateway House was completed in 1962 at a cost of \$1,806,000; it was designed by architects Merrill, Roehrig, Onodera, and Kinder. This photo, taken from the top of East-West Center's Hale Manoa, shows the Agricultural Engineering Institute, built in 1946 for the University by the Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association. Designed by Theodore Vierra, the Institute was used for instruction in the use of mechanized farm equipment. The equipment was purchased by funds donated by the Pineapple Growers' Association. The building was demolished to make room for the East-West Center's Burns Hall, completed in 1977. The second Cooke Field served briefly as a parking lot, then became the site for Holmes Hall (completed in 1972), after the third Cooke Field was established in the Quarry site. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (Sept. 29, 1962)



The East-West Center's John A. Burns Hall. Photo by Gordon Miyamoto (1982)

casters and can be removed from the basic stage. Other features include four side stages, two on each side. A smaller laboratory theatre for experimental work is located on the rear side of Kennedy Theatre. The larger theatre was especially designed so it could be adapted for Asian plays as well as western drama, continuing the long tradition of the University to produce international theatrical productions including those of the Asia and Pacific region.

Gateway House (1962)

by Phyllis Lu

Gateway House was the University of Hawaii's first coeducational dormitory as well as its first dormitory especially designed for graduate students. Located on Dole Street between Frear Hall and Johnson Hall, it opened in the Spring semester of 1963.

In 1954, when Gateway was originally planned, it was to be a "U.S.-Asia friendship base" aimed at building better understanding and goodwill between the U.S. and Asian countries. Because of Hawaii's unique blend of eastern and western cultures, Gateway was to serve as an orientation center and residence hall for American technicians going to Asia and for Asian students coming to the mainland U.S. Gateway was to also include a foreign service training program and seminars for leaders from East and West. It was to be an augmentation for an International Cooperation Center (the prototype of the East-West Center).

However, there was a lack of financial support from major foundations and the State Department for such a building, and because of the growing number of University students needing housing, plans for Gateway were altered to accommodate only graduate and selected upper division foreign, mainland, and local students. Designed to bring students from different countries together to become better acquainted with each other, it was named the "International" Gateway House. But on November 8, 1962, the word "International" was officially dropped by the Regents, who felt that the title would be too

long. Furthermore, they did not want Gateway to be confused with the East-West Center (established in 1960) which was commonly referred to as the "International Center" at that time. Today, however, the word "International" remains on the sign that hangs over the dormitory entrance.

The structure consists of two ten-story towers connected by the dining room and lobby on the ground floor. The twin towers form a symbolic "gateway" to the University as an international meeting place.

Each tower houses 104 students, and each floor contains six double sleeping rooms.

Architecturally, Gateway is unique in that it was designed with the graduate student in mind, who usually opts for more privacy and independence. It is the only dormitory where each bathroom is shared by only two rooms, providing much more privacy. There is also a separate lounge at the end of every floor, making each floor an independent unit. Furthermore, there are separate elevators for each of the two towers so that chance meetings between residents in the other tower are greatly reduced. Gateway residents are generally described as being very private and more or less apathetic about dormitory activities. Because of their separateness and their older class level, Gateway has been sometimes called "the Tomb," "Oldies but Goodies," and the more popular "Geritol Hall."

However, James Burgoyne, Director of Student Housing, considers Gateway as one of the better-built dormitories as well as being very practical. It has had the least amount of major repairs of all the dorms.

Don Blaser, Assignments Officer, stated that because of Gateway's reputation for being one of the more quiet, private, and well-built dormitories, it is in very high demand for housing assignments.

Gateway House opened as the first coed residence hall on campus. However, unlike today, where both men and women reside on the same floor, the sexes then were separated by the two towers. The women lived in the A tower of the dormitory (the side near Frear Hall), and the men were assigned to the B tower. Residents were not assigned a key to the front

door (as they are today) and there was a curfew. Eventually, men and women students lived on alternate floors instead of separate towers. According to Blaser, this posed a problem because many non-residents knew which floors were occupied by women and there was a threat of harassment, so in order to resolve this problem, men and women were placed on the same floors to foil potential troublemakers.

Initially, many of the residents at Gateway were foreign students. They were given top priority over other students since Gateway's emphasis was to share international education. But, according to Blaser, as student enrollment increased and the "crunch" for housing became worse, it was necessary to drop the foreign student priority in order to accommodate local students, particularly graduate students. Presently, graduate students are given top priority on assignments.

Special "Happenings" at Gateway

When lit, Gateway's Christmas tree can be easily seen from Waikiki and the areas surrounding the Manoa Campus. The 100-foot high tree is made up of lights strung up in the shape of a Christmas tree hung between the two towers. This idea was conceived in 1966 by a Gateway resident. Each Christmas, the lights would be strung up and lit and then taken down after the holidays. However, in Christmas 1981, the lights were left up and Burgoyne speculates that they will be kept up indefinitely. The reason? Chris Turco, Hall Director at Gateway House, states that it was due to inclement weather and the lack of support from residents to help take the tree down.

Unfortunate incidents do occur in dormitories and Gateway is no exception. Blaser recalled that in the Christmas of 1968, the night of the Christmas tree lighting, a foreign student (who was not a Gateway resident) committed suicide at Gateway by taking an overdose of the drug solid strychnine. The student came off the elevator and collapsed into the lobby. He died that day in the hospital. Farouk Wang, Assistant Director of Student Housing, recalled that

this student had just broken up with his girlfriend who was a resident of Gateway.

A "war" was waged against Gateway by the neighboring Johnson Hall residents in December of 1968 over Gateway's mascot "coyote." According to *Ka Leo*, the campus newspaper, the "guerilla forces" of Johnson Hall stole Gateway's papier-mache coyote that was used in Gateway's homecoming float. Gateway residents were unaware of this robbery until informed by *Ka Leo*. The Johnson Hall boys then armed themselves with fire crackers and buckets of water, ready to defend the stolen mascot and challenge Gateway—or as one Johnson Hall "guerilla" put it, "the decadent old men of Gateway"—to recover it.

As it turned out, much to Johnson Hall's disappointment, Gateway never took up the challenge. A message from Gateway was delivered to Johnson Hall which read: "Gateway does hereby bequeath its mascot to you, as we feel that our dog will live happier with its own peers: the boys of J. Hall." Apparently, Gateway was planning to dispose of the mascot to begin with, and this incident gave them an ideal opportunity to "officially donate" the animal to Johnson Hall.

College Hill (Acquired, 1963)

by Elsa Souza

When the Frank C. Atherton family gave its residence to the University in 1963, "College Hill" became the oldest building owned by the University. Built between 1902 and 1903 for Frank C. Atherton, a member of a prominent island family, its origins predate the founding of the College of Hawaii. Atherton's father was J. B. Atherton, president of Castle and Cooke, Ltd., and his mother was Juliette M. Cooke, also from an eminent family. His children were the late Ballard Atherton and Mrs. Marjory Atherton Wightman, and Alexander S. Atherton.

Within walking distance of the main Manoa Campus, the house stands on a knoll with a view of



College Hill, shortly after completion in 1903. Courtesy Alexander S. Atherton (c1903)



Akeakamai (Lover of Wisdom) leaps to catch a ball at the University's Kewalo Basin Marine Mammal Laboratory, directed by Dr. Louis M. Herman. Akeakamai and Phoenix, both female bottlenose dolphins from the Gulf of Mexico, were brought to the University in 1978, to replace Puka and Kea, who were stolen by two graduate assistants and released into the ocean, a move that was probably fatal for Puka and Kea, since they were Atlantic dolphins. The dolphin research facility originally was leased by the University's Hawaii Institute of Geophysics in 1962 from the State Harbors Division. In 1969, it was used by the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology. After its director, Albert Tester, retired in 1972, it was used solely for psychological studies of dolphins by the Psychology Department. The project is federally funded by a National Science Foundation grant. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)



The Hawaii Institute of Geophysics. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)



The Student Health Center was completed in 1963 on East-West Road, across from Hale Manoa. Architect was Herbert Matsumura. A wooden building behind George and Crawford Hall served for many years as the campus dispensary; built in 1921, it was originally a cafeteria until the opening of Hemenway Hall in 1939. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)

Waikiki beach and Diamond Head, at the corner of Kamehameha and Oahu Avenues. It was originally built on the 2.6 acre lot at a cost of \$8,900. An added front lanai, off the main entry to the house, is today an appropriate setting for receptions by the president.

Thomas H. Hamilton was the first president to reside in the home, in Fall 1964. The 1961 legislature had approved \$100,000 for the University to build a residence for the president and the University had originally planned to use the funds for a house on the campus, on a site just *mauka* of George Hall, where the College of Business Administration Building now stands. Hamilton was able to use a portion of these funds for extensive renovations of College Hill in Spring 1964, under architect Herbert Y. Matsumura.

In 1969, the home was named "College Hill." Its name derived from the fact that the area above Punahou School was once called "College Hill Tract" since Punahou at that time was called Oahu College.

Hawaii Institute of Geophysics Building (1963)

by Charles Norwood

The Hawaii Institute of Geophysics (HIG) building was completed in July 1963, to house research laboratories, offices, and classrooms for studies in the earth sciences and meteorology. The "U"-shaped, 4-story building was designed by Lublin, McGaughy, and Associates, architects, and erected by the Walker-Moody Construction Co. The National Science Foundation helped meet the costs of the \$2,499,903 structure.

Kuykendall Hall (1964)

by John Giau, Charles S. Bouslog, and Mary Jo Buell

Kuykendall Hall entered its planning stage in the Spring of 1961 as "Classroom Building #3." It was to provide offices and classrooms for the Department of English, which had spread its offices for more than seventy faculty around Hawaii Annex and Crawford Annex (both about where Porteus is now). The new

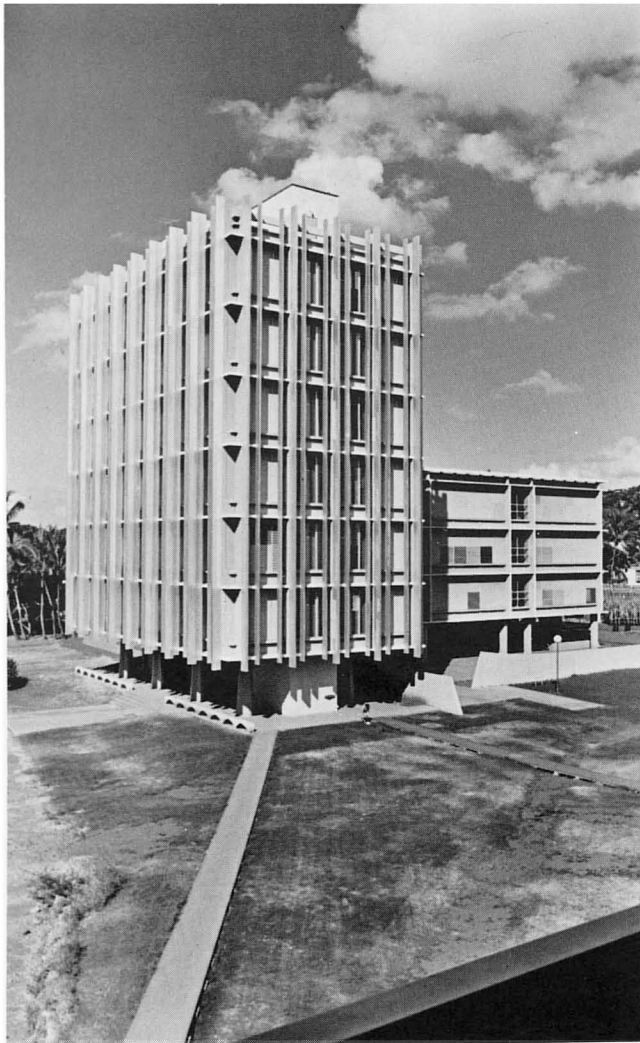
space was much needed. English was soon to enlarge its staff and all undergraduate students took two or more courses with the department. Groundbreaking occurred on April 4, 1963 and the English Department and the audio-visual program occupied the building on October 29, 1964.

It was a flashy and original design that separated offices from classrooms. The large *mauka* building is 4-stories high with a total of 29 classrooms on floors two through four; the ground floor is for audio-visual activities. There are 4,000 square feet on each floor. *Makai* and diamondhead is a 7-story tower with connecting, enclosed walkways to the classrooms on floors two, three, and four. The tower has a large central core containing a stairway system from ground to roof, another stairway from floor four to seven, and an elevator shaft at the *ewa* end.

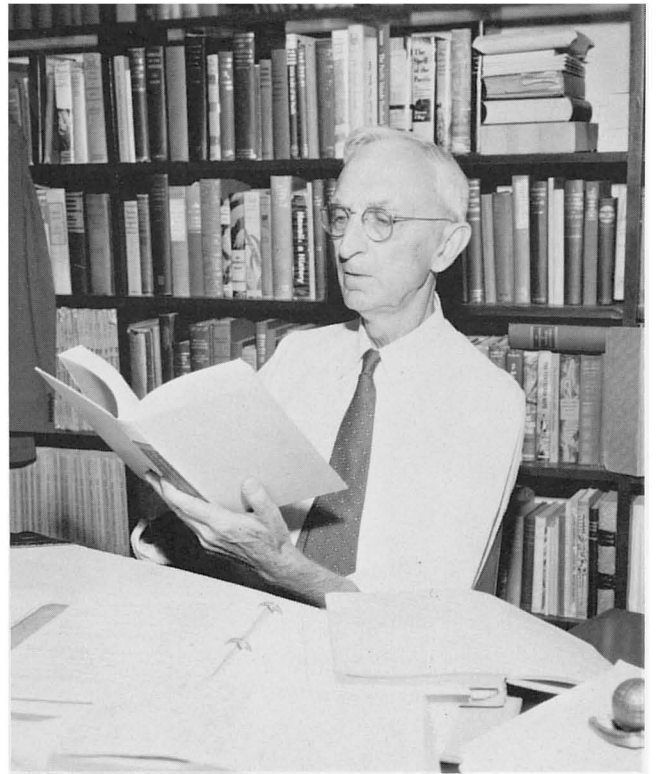
There are 96 offices surrounding this core, fourteen (9' by 11') on each of the six floors, and two rooms beside and behind the elevator shaft that are 200 square feet each. An eighth floor was in the original plans but rising costs lowered the building. (A non-working number 8 button in the elevator is a reminder.) The project cost \$1,242,315. The contractor was the Nakamura Construction Company; the architect Takashi Anbe, and the engineer Jack Taniyama.

Because the tower was tall, narrow, and open to sun, wind, and rain, protection was intended to come from vertical aluminum fins, which in ten foot segments (weighing 80 pounds each) ran in continuous strips from roof to the bottom of the second story; the fins were about eight feet apart. Beneath them the open ground floor was on stilts. One effect was that a sparkling facade of soaring vertical lines relieved the monotonous brown of a building that even had brown metal louvers for its window openings.

But there was a "design fault"; non-aluminum screws were used to fasten the fins to the concrete. This bimetallic combination soon led to rust, corrosion, eventually to collapse. The fins, buffeted in the winter winds of 1972 (only eight years after installation), began to lose their anchorage. One,



Kuykendall Hall, with its seven-story tower (left) connected to a four-story classroom wing. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)



Ralph Simpson Kuykendall (1885-1963), Historian of Hawaii. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)

falling from the top level, tried to flatten a Volkswagen bug; another from the second story narrowly missed Professor Bacil Kirtley one night. (With so much shiny aluminum gliding in beside him, he thought a UFO had landed.)

Barricades were put around the tower, with narrow entry lanes, and many warning signs. A wag put up a large sign: "Beware of UFO's." The *Honolulu Advertiser* reported on November 18, 1972, that the removal of the fins cost about \$6,000. Although adjustments to the ventilation system were indicated, they never occurred.

The metal louvers facing open window areas were intended to provide ventilation for both offices and classrooms, but they have not been successful. They rattle ominously in even a small wind. They are rusting. If one closes them the room is darkened and heated.

The original building contract included landscaping. The architect had described the open area under the tower and the second story connecting walkway as a student sanctuary for relaxation and even study, but the rising costs that consumed the eighth floor eroded the landscaping. Mud was everywhere for more than ten years. In February 1974, fencing was installed around all muddy regions, restricting student and faculty feet to concrete walkways. Mud in all corridors and classrooms was a continual nuisance. The fenced-off plots became grassed in time and the wire fencing could be removed. After some twelve years the building and its surroundings (long harassed by construction of next door Geophysics and Sakamaki Buildings) had settled in.

The landscaping contract was renewed in 1967 and awarded to Richard Tongg. Pleasant sitting areas in and out of the rain appeared. Ceramicist Isami Enomoto (for \$4,700) designed a trickling fountain of water dribbling through different levels of irregular clay cylinders decorated with red and yellow flowers. Plain ceramic tiles were supposed to cover the walls of the classroom building facing the court area, at the entrance to a large lecture hall. Mr. Enomoto donated and installed two ceramic relief sculptures (one 13'6" by 6'6" high, the other 7'6" by 6'6" high). This much-

used court is a pleasant place, though trade winds may funnel through rather boisterously.

The Instructional Resources Center moved into the ground floor of the classroom building. English and its cousin programs, English Language Institute and Teaching English as a Second Language, occupied the tower. The latter two programs moved into Moore Hall when it opened, leaving the English Department as sole occupants of the tower. English continued to expand to more than 100 faculty.

The complex was finally named and dedicated to Professor Ralph S. Kuykendall, on May 21, 1965. Kuykendall first came to Hawaii from California in 1922 on invitation by the Territory's newly established Hawaiian Historical Commission to serve as its executive secretary and to direct the publication of several histories of Hawaii. During the Depression, the Commission was terminated and its projects turned over to the University; in 1932, Kuykendall was appointed assistant professor in the History Department. Author of numerous books and papers, his three volume, *Hawaiian Kingdom*, a history of Hawaii from 1778 to 1893, was his *magnum opus*. A meticulous and serious researcher, he continued to work after his retirement in 1950 through the early 1960's despite failing health due to cancer and age. At his death in 1963, he had completed all but the last chapter of the third and final volume to *Hawaiian Kingdom*, which was published posthumously in 1967, by the University of Hawaii Press.

Recollections of the Planning of Kuykendall (1964) and Moore (1969) Halls by Charles S. Bouslog

In the Manoa Campus building boom of the 60's University faculty were almost never allowed to see plans. Their association with an intended building was usually no more than a single meeting with a very junior architect (from a very large firm), who would ask what sorts of things were likely to occur in classroom and office. That interview usually ended faculty input. A new president, Thomas Hamilton,

changed the method, though perhaps only temporarily. In early 1963, Travis Summersgill, English Chairman, and I came to a meeting with a Junior Member of the Anbe architectural firm. To a group of us (others from the president's office and an engineer), the visitor confidently showed us a preliminary design that seemed to almost be a copy of Webster Hall. We were shocked; that building, also by Anbe, was an acknowledged disaster, if only for the helter-skelter mixture of classrooms and offices that interfered with each other. Also, Webster had not improved the appearance of the campus; it was widely referred to as the "bedframe building" because of the pierced metal coverings on the window areas. Spalding next door was equally unsuccessful.

We reeled from the effrontery of this repetitive offering. Charles Engman, our engineer, went to the blackboard and suggested that it might be possible to stay within the allotted space and budget and yet completely separate offices from classrooms, with separate structures connected on the upper floors. He drew a little sketch. We now had our first telling opportunity to complain about Webster and Spalding. Our mood was almost revolutionary. The meeting came to an inconclusive end. A month later we met again. The junior person was back, all smiles. He said they had considered all of our objections to the first sketch, that they had all done brainstorming, that they had come up with a whole new concept, which they hoped would satisfy our needs. And now he drew on the blackboard the *same* plan we had put up earlier. With some enthusiasm he proceeded to make a sales pitch. We hemmed and hawed a while, finally agreed that it looked like a workable solution, and congratulated him on having found this novel design.

So that was that, and we were no longer to be involved. The new building was now a "downtown" problem. But as incoming chairman in the Summer 1964, I obtained access to the final plans, as we needed to make office allocations. At this time the English Department had 75 teachers and was expected to expand to 100 in a few years. Yet there was no provision for a departmental office! There was a chairman, an assistant chairman, an executive

secretary, a secretary, and four or five clerks. The department had a huge ebb and flow of student contacts, because all freshmen and sophomores were involved in our basic courses and there were many majors and graduate students.

On each of the *ewa* ends of the six floors, there were two rooms, about double the size of the faculty offices (which at 9' by 11' throughout were indeed meager). The end "doubles" on one floor could be the office, we were told. To get from one end to the other, one would have to go out into the corridor, around the obtruding elevator shaft, down the corridor, and back in. We begged for a connecting doorway. Constructive consternation. Possible problem of structural strength (though the partition was mere plasterboard). Extra cost of the cut and the door. As the building went upwards toward seven high, we kept making noises. One day on the fourth floor, workmen cut through and put in a doorway and a door. Now the chairman could see one of his office staff without going for a walk or telephoning for an emissary.

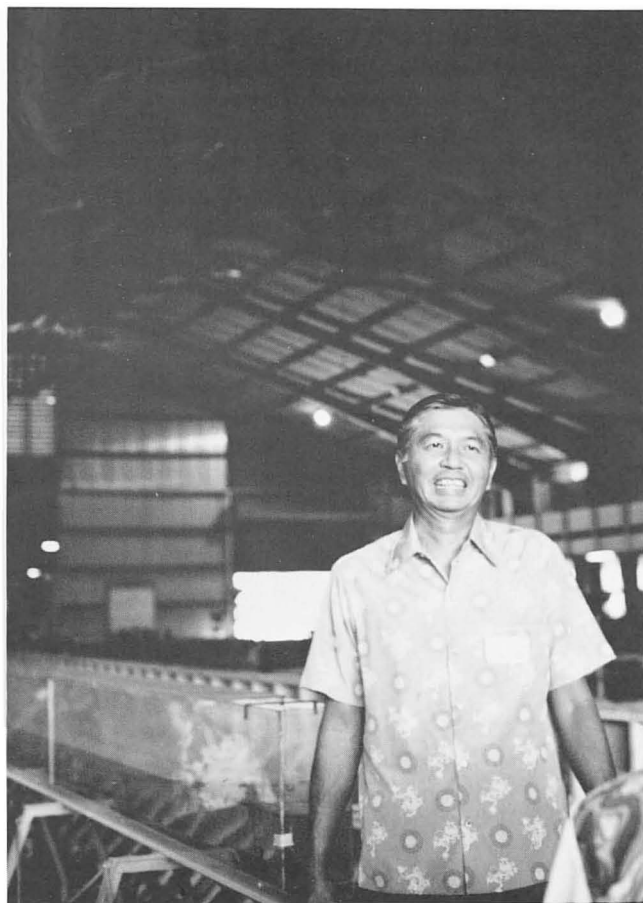
Within eight years the pretty vertical aluminum fins, designed to deflect sun and wind from the offices, had troubles. More than one fell, an 80-pound crunch. The bi-metallic error had been made with the fasteners. All the vanes had to be removed; the office tower was left to bake and to look bare.

We moved into Kuykendall (as it would be named in 1965) at the end of October 1964. The second day we were shocked into the realization that we had been given a factory or junior high school auditory environment. In the corridor of each floor was an 8-inch bell timed to ring at ten minutes before the hour and on the hour, presumably to signal that classes should now be ending and then starting, and that faculty should rouse themselves from their non-working periods in the offices. (These two timed clangs fitted well enough the Monday-Wednesday-Friday schedules, but on other days classes had different schedules, to which the bells were indifferent.) A large clock on each floor seemed to be the controller of the rings.

When this uproar first occurred, people streamed



Von Békésy Laboratory. The Pacific Biochemical Research Center's sensory science laboratory was completed on November 4, 1966, on the northeast corner of the central campus. Its architect was Herbert Matsumura, and contractor was Ralph S. Inouye. Built at a cost of \$258,361, its namesake won the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology in 1961. George von Békésy (1899-1972), above, was appointed professor of sensory science in 1966, filling an academic chair provided by the Hawaiian Telephone Company. The Hungarian-born professor received his education in Munich, Constantinople, Budapest, and Zurich; his Ph.D. in physics was from the University of Budapest in 1923. Von Békésy did research on the human ear for the Hungarian Post Office and, in 1946, he became a guest researcher at the Technical Institute in Sweden where he developed a new type of audiometer, operated by the patient. From 1947, he continued his research in sensory science at Harvard University. Von Békésy became interested in the University of Hawaii in 1964 when he was invited to a brief seminar and to deliver some lectures for the University's Speech and Hearing Clinic. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (Mar., 1970)



The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers turned over the J. K. K. Look Laboratory of Oceanographic Engineering to the University in 1966. Paul Yuen, Dean of Engineering (above), stands in front of the wave-making machine apparatus where wave action on coastal areas may be studied. J. K. K. Look (1929-1960) was an engineering graduate from Manoa who lost his life while making observations in Hilo for the Corps of Engineers during the 1960 tsunami. Located on the *ewa* side of Kewalo Basin Harbor, near the John Dominis restaurant, the facility leases space from the State. Nearby are facilities used by Manoa's Pacific Biomedical Research Center. "Point Panic," a surfer's paradise, is also located near here, but in ancient times, outcasts were said to have been drowned there as sacrificial victims. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)



Hamilton Snack Bar. A new snack bar was completed in January 1964. Frank Slavsky designed the building. As this architect's drawing shows, the original plan was for a larger building. Today the snack bar is also dwarfed by its back door neighbor, Hamilton Library, and crowded in by its other towering neighbors, Gilmore, Spalding, and Edmonson Halls. Trees planted behind the walls by 1982 covered the front of the building, with heights exceeding that of the one-story facility. Waahila Ridge rises in the background. University Photo (n.d.)

out of the offices, not to seek classrooms, but to seek the fire escapes. The faculty uproar that ensued was also clamorous.

By the second day, members of the faculty had opened all the bells and removed the clappers (many of which were about for years as paper weights). The bells were never heard again. The clocks seemed to be in symbiosis with the bells, for they soon became aberrant, and in time they were taken away. The usual noises once again prevailed. Could this obstreperous bell system have been a revenge by the junior person?

Soon I was able to attend another planning session with the same architectural firm. These first plans for Moore Hall showed a solid, blank wall on the long five-story high *mauka* side. I asked why so. The reply: It was to save on air conditioning cost; also, this side looked out on upper Manoa, on the Koolau mountains; students and professors would not want to be distracted by such an interesting view.

To the immediate objection that this was the northern side, without sun, so that the savings on air conditioning would be minor to the increased cost of lighting, the response was, "Oh." I noted out loud that the plan already had many very interior offices that would always be insulated from the outside world; I made a passing reference to "factory conditions."

This session ended with unpleasant feelings on all sides. But as anyone can see today, the final building did get windows (though fixed) on the *mauka*, northern facade.

This was the last building planning session to which I was invited.

Thai Pavilion (1967)

by Charles Norwood

One of the most fascinating structures on campus is the small jewel-like Thai Pavilion located at the East-West Center on the mall between Jefferson and Lincoln Halls and in front of Hale Kuahine.

King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit of Thailand, while on a 1964 world tour, visited the University of Hawaii. The royal couple were so enamored with the Manoa Campus that they decided to give the Pavilion as a gift of friendship.

The Pavilion was one of only three outside of Thailand. It was originally built at the Grand Palace in Bangkok, then dismantled for shipment to the University of Hawaii. It arrived in January 1965, in six crates along with blueprints and reconstruction instructions written in Thai. It was promptly stored and nearly forgotten.

Reconstruction of the Pavilion did not begin for 29 months. Although a number of nondocumented and conflicting stories surround this extended delay, the accepted story is that the instructions were written in a Thai dialect used only by monk craftsmen who constructed the Pavilion. The University did not have on campus at that time a Thai scholar who could interpret the instructions.

However, in the meantime, a site selection committee was formed and several sites were recommended. The first site considered for the royal gift was the hillside across Manoa Stream from the East-West Center. This plan envisioned a foot bridge spanning Manoa Stream, but was rejected because of cost. The second site considered was the space next to Kennedy Theatre and in front of the present site. After much discord and bickering the Committee finally settled on the present site.

Early in April 1967, the Thai Consulate informed the University that the King would be in Hawaii in June on state business and would dedicate the pavilion at that time. Near panic swept the Manoa Campus and an urgent call for help went out to the community. Members of the Honolulu Building and Construction Trades Council responded by volunteering their services as a gesture of international goodwill.

In May, members of the Mason's Union poured and finished a specially constructed base for the pavilion. Laurence Shigeura of the Carpenters' Union and his five-man team unpacked the crates that contained the



His Royal Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand, right, and Governor John A. Burns, left, attended the dedication of the Thai Pavilion on June 6, 1967. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)



Members of the Carpenters Union provided free labor in the rush to erect the Thai Pavilion in time for the visit of the King of Thailand, who was to arrive only a month later. The Mason's Union poured the concrete base. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)



Diamond Head, as seen through the Thai Pavilion. A gift of the Royal family of Thailand, it originally came from the Grand Palace in Bangkok. It was erected on the East-West Center grounds in 1967. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)



Hamilton Library stands in the background of "University Park," above, designed by George Walters. Standing between Moore Hall and Hamilton Library the landscaped mounded area also called "Ho'onanea Park" ("Relaxation Park") was completed in 1973 at a cost of \$37,000. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (Sept., 1973)



Thomas Hale Hamilton (1914-1979), seventh president from 1963-68.

several hundred teak wood pieces. In a truly noteworthy feat, using only a drawing of the pavilion, the carpenters were able to piece together this giant jigsaw puzzle in less than two days, resulting in a gilded pavilion that adds a touch of serene beauty to the campus.

Their majesties, King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit, dedicated this beautiful friendship pavilion to the University of Hawaii on June 6, 1967.

The teak pavilion is a familiar structure in Thailand, found in temple courtyards and along heavily traveled routes as a place of rest and contemplation.

Hamilton Library (1968, 1976)

by Raelene Hamada

The first phase of Hamilton Library opened in June 1968, at a cost of \$3,451,000. Phase II construction began in April 1975, and including the extensive renovation of the 4-story older wing, cost \$12.5 million. The six-story addition opened in increments, with the first floor occupied in December 1976.

Hamilton is the main research library of the University with extensive collections. It also has several works of art on display, including a mural by Juliette May Fraser, depicting the *makahiki* festival of ancient Hawaii. The mural was originally commissioned in 1938 for the Hawaii pavilion at the World's Fair in San Francisco. It was rededicated in 1980 on the artist's 93rd birthday.

The library was named in honor of Thomas Hale Hamilton, seventh president of the University, from 1963-1968, in March 1970.

Hamilton was born in Marion, Indiana, the son of a fireman who had only a third-grade schooling, but who in later life became a remarkable successful lobbyist in the Indiana Legislature. Hamilton earned his bachelor's degree from DePauw University and both his master's and doctorate from University of Chicago. A highly regarded administrator who was popular with both faculty and "downtown" political leaders, Hamilton announced his resignation on

December 23, 1967, in a dramatic incident, the "Oliver Lee Case." Dr. Lee, an assistant professor in political science and a political activist, had received a letter of intent to grant him tenure which was later revoked by the administration. Students and faculty petitioned to Hamilton to change the decision but he upheld Dean of Arts and Sciences W. Todd Furniss' decision. In the midst of this controversy, Hamilton resigned, effective May 22, 1968. Hamilton died on December 25, 1979, only four months after his wife, Virginia Prindiville Hamilton, had also passed away.

Krauss Hall (Acquired, 1969)

by Julie Hanamoto and Colette Kaku

In 1969, the University acquired the 5.6 acres of land and buildings of the Pineapple Research Institute. The part of Krauss Hall facing Dole Street had been completed in 1947-48 for the Pineapple Research Institute.

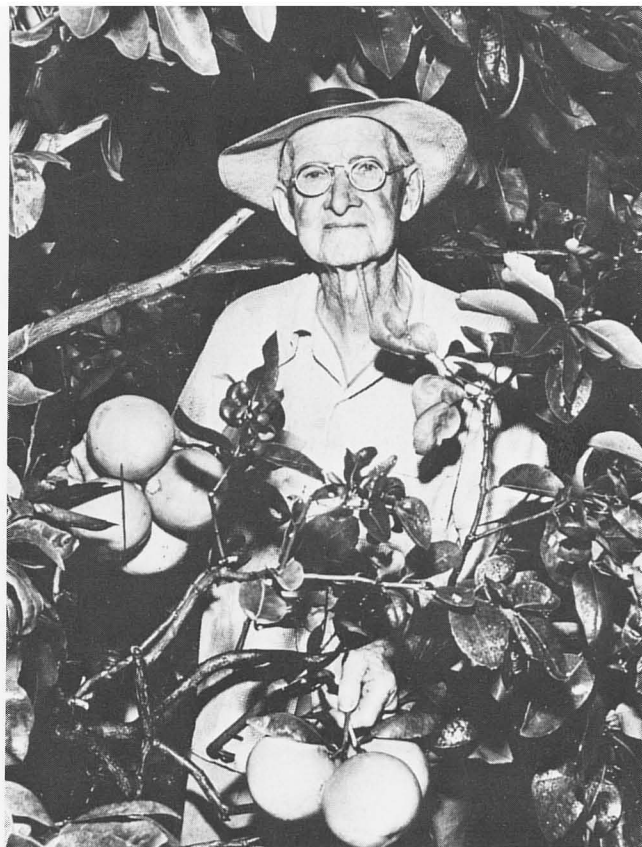
One of Krauss Hall's special features is an attractive inner courtyard garden with a pond surrounded by greenery, including varieties of bromeliads of which the pineapple is a member. The pond was designed by Richard C. Tongg and Lorraine Kuck in 1948, while the building architect was Richard Windisch.

Behind the building, and connected to it by covered passageways, are handsome wooden buildings designed by Harry Sims Brent (who came to Hawaii to assist in the planning of architect Bertram Goodhue's beautiful Honolulu Academy of Arts building). This older part was completed in 1931 and is scheduled for demolition due to its deterioration. The front of the newer building was removed in 1982 to make way for an underground drainage system.

The former Pineapple Research Institute building was named in 1971 in honor of Frederick Krauss, a long-time researcher in agriculture and director of Agricultural Extension Service. Born in San Francisco, Krauss studied at Stanford, University of California, and the University of Berlin. He came to Hawaii in 1901 from Berkeley to serve as an instructor at



Krauss Hall. In the background is Sakamaki Hall. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)



Frederick George Krauss (1870-1971). *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* Photo (n.d.)



With a shortage of large auditoriums, the University rented Varsity Theatre between 1966–1976 to accommodate large lecture classes such as World Civilizations and Art 101, at a cost of about \$16,500 per semester. In the evenings and on weekends, the theatre maintained its film schedules. Students walked from the campus down University Avenue to Varsity Theatre, and, worse of all, had to make the climb back, if they had classes on campus after that. (This was before the jogging craze hit the Islands.) As early as 1939, Varsity Theatre was used from time to time by the University for lectures by famous speakers, such as Carl Van Doren. In 1981, the East-West Center used Varsity Theatre for the major screenings of its First Hawaii International Film Festival, courtesy of the Consolidated Amusement Co., which operates the movie house. The festival emphasized humanities issues raised in films from such nations as India, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Japan, New Zealand, China, and Brazil. After-film discussions and seminars were held between screenings in a most successful project. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (October, 1966)



The Portable Takeover. Beginning in 1967, portable buildings such as the above (used by the School of Architecture in the "Old Quad"), sprung up on all parts of the campus, serving the need for more classrooms and office space. Constructed on cylindrical wooden posts at a cost ranging from \$24,000 to \$36,000, depending on size, date of construction, and arrangement, they were designed by architect Richard Dennis. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)



Maile Way #1 was built in 1966 and is perhaps the smallest office building on the campus. It was an experimental unit initiated by the School of Architecture. Bruce Etherington and Hugh Burgess designed the module in the hope of producing a fast and cheap method of increasing office space in a rapidly expanding university. The "modular office space" could be stacked or joined together to produce a larger building. In 1977, the precast concrete unit was acquired by the Environmental Studies Program to illustrate the environmental concept of "Small is Beautiful" and functions as an office. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)

Kamehameha Manual School. Joining the Hawaii Experiment Station in 1906, he served the College of Hawaii as Professor of Agriculture in 1911. Krauss contributed much in the areas of research and community service, including his work in forming the New Era Homestead Farm in Haiku, Maui, in 1913. He had the distinction of receiving the first honorary doctorate awarded by the University in 1923 in recognition for his work in improving agriculture in Hawaii.

His daughter is ethnobotanist Beatrice Krauss who was an early University graduate as well as a devoted Manoa teacher and researcher who has given much time to the restoration of the lovely Krauss Hall garden.

Moore Hall (1969)

by Rebecca Kanekoa

Moore Hall was completed in 1969 at a total cost of \$3.5 million, including furnishings and architectural costs. It has two wings: a four-story wing built with federal funds through the East-West Center and a five-story wing constructed with state funds. Two of the nicest features of the building are its courtyard and entry. There are seating areas in the courtyard with green foliage. One may enter the center or middle of two wings and go to either side, although the wall in the front of the building keeps one from looking in and is uninviting. The elevators in 1982 were sometimes frighteningly erratic. The building houses American and Asian Studies departments, foreign languages, linguistics, and English as a Second Language departments. The architect was Hideo Murakami and the contractor was Hirano Brothers.

The building was named after Charles A. Moore, philosophy professor. When Moore first came to Hawaii in 1936 from Yale, he comprised the entire philosophy department. Serving as chairman of philosophy until 1954, he invited visiting lecturers who specialized in Asian philosophy and took their courses

himself. He once said that he "probably had the advantage of more courses in oriental philosophy than I could have gotten as a student at any single university in America." Moore was a pioneer in creating interest in Asian philosophy and organized the East-West Philosopher's Conference, which first met in 1939, at the University at a time when only a few places in the U.S. had offerings in Asian philosophy. His lifetime work in encouraging exchange among thinkers from Asia and the West helped to set the stage for the establishment of the East-West Center in Hawaii.

Watanabe Hall (1970)

by Faye Haraguchi and Raymond S. Oshiro

Watanabe Hall is located on Correa Road, between Student Health Services and Hawaii Institute of Geophysics. Michael Suzuki and Associates designed the \$3,283,000 building which was completed in 1970. It houses the physics department's facilities, including offices and laboratories. An irritating feature of this 4-story building is that there is only one elevator serving the entire building.

Physicist Kenichi Watanabe was the first "local boy" to whom a University of Hawaii building was dedicated. Born in Honolulu, he was the class valedictorian at McKinley High School. After attending the Manoa Campus in 1931-1932, he transferred to the California Institute of Technology, where he received his doctorate in physics and mathematics in 1940. After joining the mathematics department at the University of Hawaii from 1940-1947, he returned to the mainland, first to Wabash College in Indiana, and then, in 1948 to the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory as a physicist, where he pioneered in the study of ozone concentration in the upper atmosphere. In 1951, he became head of the Atmospheric Composition section, Air Force Cambridge Research Center, where he and his coworkers became the first to measure in detail the absorption coefficients of several upper atmosphere

gases in the vacuum ultraviolet region. He returned to Hawaii in 1954 and established a vacuum ultraviolet spectroscopy laboratory. With his graduate students, he made ionization potential measurements of more than 300 types of atoms and molecules, which led to a widely used method of measuring solar radiation intensity and composition of the upper atmosphere. In Spring 1969, he received the University's award in Excellence in Research. Shortly thereafter, in August 1969, he died unexpectedly of a heart attack at the age of 58.

St. John Plant Science Laboratory (1970)

by Glenn Sakamoto

Completed in 1970, the Harold St. John Plant Science Laboratory (or, more commonly, St. John's), at the corner of Maile Way and East-West Road, consists of a six-story structure and an adjacent single-story building used for teaching laboratories. Originally housing botany, horticulture, plant pathology, and plant physiology departments that were once scattered throughout the campus, the building later also included the agronomy and soil science departments.

The faculty advisory committee, in planning the building complex, developed an organizing theme, "The Laboratory as a Machine." All the different departments were viewed as components, with their research and instructional inputs producing an end product, "community service." All requests considered desirable by each department had to satisfy the advisory committee's criteria before the final plans could be developed. The building was designed by the architectural firm of Anbe, Aruga, and Associates. Rex W. Ferguson, a consultant from Australia who specialized in research laboratory design, assisted in the planning. Walker-Moody Construction Company erected the building. The building, including equipment, cost about \$5.2 million. The National Science Foundation provided \$1,410,500, while other federal funds totaling \$1,689,150 were granted.

The building was oriented east to west, so that direct sunlight would not affect experiments or the working environment of the building. The columns within the structure are hollow so that utility, water, and drainage lines could be made available for the different classrooms and laboratories.

Although the building was considered very practical, there were some serious problems. The actual size of the building was smaller than was intended because additional funds were not allotted. Shortly after the building opened, the roof leaked during heavy rain showers. Despite repairs, the roof continued to leak. Furthermore, the interior walls were not sealed, so the moisture caused the paint to peel. The water utility system was also poorly designed. If major repairs had to be made, the water supply for the entire building had to be shut off. The top floor lanai, intended for experiments, was too windy, except for algae growth projects.

But the most unusual problem has been the "ghost in the machine." It was reported by the non-scientists that a large man, a ghost, was seen walking through the walls in the building. The building was said to be built on grounds considered sacred by the ancient Hawaiians. After the building was blessed, the strange phenomenon of the ghost has not been reported again.

The building was dedicated on November 29, 1971, to Dr. Harold St. John, who taught at the University from 1929 to 1958, and who often served as the Botany Department's chairman. Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, he received degrees from Harvard, including a doctorate in biology in 1917. A noted taxonomist, he discovered some 500 new species of pandanus. Author of many technical publications, he traveled extensively on botanic expeditions. He has served on the Foreign Economic Administration in looking for quinine in Colombia, on the Atomic Energy Commission to study effects of radiation on vegetables. He taught at various colleges, including the College of Hue in Vietnam from 1959-61, where there were no books and laboratory materials that were appropriate for his classes. The plant science building was dedicated to him on November 29, 1971.



Moore Hall, completed in 1969. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)



Charles A. Moore,
philosopher (1901-1967).
University Photo by Masao
Miyamoto (n.d.)



Watanabe Hall. "Local boys" surround a metal slab, colored with grays and greens from the patina, that stands in front of Watanabe Hall. Artist Bruce Hopper designed this sculpture and installed it in 1973 at a cost of \$7,500. Originally, winds crossing over the steel were supposed to produce a hum, but the slab stayed mute, and an electric hum-producing device was installed in the sculpture. It was disconnected shortly after the 1974 energy crisis and after complaints were made about the constant hum. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)



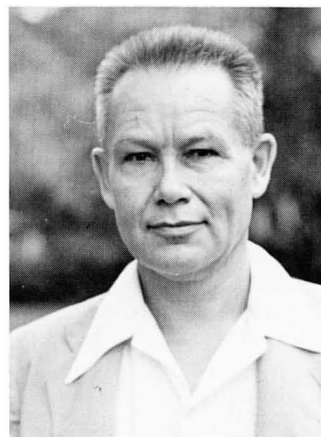
Physicist Kenichi Watanabe (1910-1969). University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



The environmental laboratory in the Plant Science Complex is named after Willis T. Pope, a professor of botany and agriculture, who was with the Normal School when he was asked by the Regents to be the first leader of the College of Hawaii in 1907. As Acting Dean in 1908, he set the stage for President Gilmore, who was installed as the first president later the same year. Pope was also Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1910-1913 and also a University professor of botany and horticulture. The road on campus between the Marine Sciences Building and Holmes Hall that exits into East-West Road is also named after Pope. His wife, pictured above, at a University luau, was active in education also; she was a commissioner of education in 1928-1930, and was a co-founder and the first president of the Hawaii Congress of Parents and Teachers. Blanche Pope Elementary School (completed in 1965) in Waimanalo is named after her. University Archives Photo (n.d.)



St. John Plant Science Laboratory, completed in 1970. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1972)



Botanist Harold St. John.
University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)

The Biomedical Science Building (1971)

by Julie Uejio and Arlee Hendricks

The erection of the Biomedical Science Building in 1971 fulfilled a promise for the establishment of a complete medical school at the University made by John A. Burns in 1970 in his campaign for a third term as Governor of Hawaii. But the University's medical school, which was later named the John A. Burns School of Medicine, was not the first medical school in Hawaii.

About one hundred years earlier, the territorial legislature allotted \$4,000 for "medical education of Hawaiians" for the period of 1870 to 1872 to curb "the serious and rapidly growing evil of *kahunas* practicing primitive medicine." G. P. Judd, a local physician, opened the school on November 9, 1870. Instruction for the school's ten pupils was given in Hawaiian. Medical lectures along with clinical education in the adjacent dispensary formed the core of the education. After two years of instruction, the students "graduated" and were contracted to work in remote areas of the territory where medical treatment was otherwise inaccessible. In November 1872, the school ended when Dr. Judd suffered from an attack of apoplexy from which he never recovered and no one was found to replace him.

Interest in a school of medicine could be said to have waned until Hawaii became a state in 1959. It was then that there was an increased interest in health education and research.

In May 1962, the University of Hawaii Board of Regents recommended a feasibility and planning study for biomedical education. In February 1963, the establishment of a two-year medical school was recommended. A university academic blueprint of the early 1960's listed four major reasons for the creation of a medical school:

- a) Hawaii's production of its own physicians and opening of medical careers to those who could not otherwise afford the training would be increased.
- b) The school would contribute to the national and international pool of biomedical scientists.

- c) Outstanding scientists and teachers would be attracted through the promotion of training and research.
- d) It would add to the university's basic goal of becoming a focal point for a broad range of activities in the Pacific.

The next year, Dr. Robert D. Tschirgi of the UCLA School of Medicine recommended the Biomedical Sciences Master's Degree program which included establishing a two-year medical school. The two-year program was to prepare students for entrance into accredited four-year mainland schools. Governor Burns endorsed the recommendation and both houses of the state legislature passed a resolution supporting the concepts of biomedical education.

With plans for a medical school came discussions for additional facilities. In 1967, two years after the establishment of the medical school, approximately \$7.6 million were appropriated for the Biomedical Sciences Building. The facility contained the dean's office, psychology, basic sciences and the School of Public Health as well as laboratories and classrooms. It was completed in 1971. Made of reinforced concrete with post-tensional floors and a central pitched roof constructed of ribbed steel parcels, the building contained an eight-story tower in the shape of a pagoda with a basement and four-story wings.

In 1967, expansion into a four-year program was discussed. In 1972, the state legislature authorized expansion and the 1973 legislature appropriated funds for the third and fourth years. For the first time in its history Hawaii awarded the M.D. degrees to 62 men and women in 1975.

One would have thought expansion to a complete medical school would have necessitated further building on the Manoa Campus and a medical instructional center or a University hospital would be the next step in expansion. But a special report had recommended integrating the medical school with community hospitals. Walsh McDermott had been charged by the University administration to study the feasibility of expanding into a four-year school. The report recommended basing the four-year school in community hospitals in their existing locations

because the integration would avoid “town-gown” competition and utilizing the hospitals would make maximum use of existing facilities. The McDermott Report’s recommendation was followed and three of the 12 affiliated community health centers were used specifically for the medical school.

At a cost of about \$750,000 for elements of surgery, psychiatry, pathology, and medicine, one floor at St. Francis Hospital was built and completed in 1975. Three floors at Kapiolani Children’s Hospital were built in 1976 at approximately \$2.8 million for gynecology, obstetrics, pediatrics and elements of child psychiatry.

The largest addition of facilities was a five-story tower costing an estimated \$4.8 million which was completed in 1977 at Queen’s Medical Center for departmental offices and laboratories of surgery, psychiatry, and medicine as well as student facilities, administrative space, and elements of pharmacology, pathology, obstetrics, and gynecology.

Other hospitals affiliated with the John A. Burns School of Medicine include Kaiser Foundation, Kuakini Medical Center, Leahi Hospital, Rehabilitation Hospital for the Pacific, Salvation Army Hospital, Shriners’ Hospital for Crippled Children, Straub Clinic and Hospital Inc., Tripler Army Medical Center and Veterans Administration Outpatient Clinic.

The total cost of expansion was approximately \$8.3 million, \$5 million from the state government and \$3.3 million from the federal government, bringing the total overall cost of the four-year medical school to an estimated \$16 million. This was significantly less than the estimated \$30 million to \$50 million needed for construction of a university medical center.

The John A. Burns School of Medicine was a product of long deliberation, economic struggles, politics, and educational concerns, with sociological undercurrents. Today, it is a full-fledged, four-year medical instructional facility that is both on-campus and in the community.

The Biomedical Science Building was designed by Edward Durrell Stone, Inc., with Hara and Associates. The contractor was E. E. Black. It was completed at a cost of almost \$8 million obtained from various sources, including the federal government, Kellogg

Foundation, and China Medical Board. The inside courtyards have inviting gardens. Four two-story wings surround a unique 8-story tower, which many find aesthetically pleasing; others, however, view the tower with its funky, Chinese coolie hat-like roof as somewhat ridiculous. Landscaping was by Sprangue, Inc. Stone, a prominent Palo Alto architect, designed many U.S. embassies.

The Business Administration Building Complex (1971)

by Phil Haisley and Victor Kobayashi

Located in the northwest corner of the Manoa Campus is a huge fortress of steel and concrete: the College of Business Administration Building Complex. Its towers and walls are approached over heavy ramps, leaving behind the delicate foliage and panoramic views of Manoa Valley. Set in the expanses of brick textured concrete are few narrow windows, which give few clues as to what lies within. Inside, we are confronted by a maze of passageways and hidden doors, connecting a wild juxtaposition of rectangular shapes. One bright spot of sunlight fills the courtyard, the rest is bathed in grey shadows, with no suggestion of the beauty that exists outside.

Architectural designers attempt to relate their buildings to various aspects of their environments. At best, the design of a building will have a harmonious relationship to its natural environment, its built environment, and its socioeconomic environment. At worst, the design becomes an environmental pollutant and the Business Administration Building is of such design.

When the building first opened, students and professors found it difficult to find their classrooms, since the usual cues to spatial position were missing. Thus for a time, the building was referred to as “Kafka Hall,” recalling Franz Kafka’s nightmarish tale, “The Castle.” Acoustics were also poor, and the seminar rooms were carpeted in 1978 in an attempt to compensate for the difficulties students had in listening to speakers.

The late Manoa chancellor Douglas Yamamura

called it "one of the worst buildings we have as far as usability is concerned. It's very badly designed." An interview of thirty-four faculty members conducted by R. Les Warren in 1971 concluded that 70% strongly disliked the outside appearance, 62% strongly disliked the inside, and 85% said the building was not functional because of space wasted by the odd shapes of offices and classrooms.

Since the building's completion in 1971, serious structural faults developed due to differential settlement of the ground. More thorough tests of the subsoil might have prevented some of the problems. The Complex is composed of seven connected buildings, each named alphabetically from "A" to "G." Emergency repairs were required in 1979 for a header beam in building B and a lintel beam in building D. The water main required repair due to soil settlement in 1978 and large external cracks developed in 1975. Finally, in July 1980, the Complex lost one of its seven buildings, when "F-Tower" had to be razed due to irreparable structural damage. This event brought to a climax the staggering costs involving the building. The planned \$3.4 million had grown to \$4.4 million upon construction, then followed by an additional million dollars in repair costs after completion of the building. Demolition costs were also enormous and the State filed a ten million dollar lawsuit against the architect, Leo S. Wou. The contractor was Reed and Martin, Inc.

"F" Tower certainly deserved an "F" grade. A philosophy professor, now retired, is said to have put a hex on the building when it was being built. He had his office in nearby George Hall, and had enjoyed the daily walks to and from his home in Manoa Valley through the grove of kiawe trees which once grew on the sloping and grassy site of the buildings.

Holmes Hall (1972)

by Margaret J. M. Chow

Holmes Hall was completed in 1972 at a cost of \$9,013,040. It was the most expensive building including equipment in 1973, but \$20,000 of the equipment was not usable. The building did not

contain the necessary electrical, water, and air connections and so the State had to provide \$48,000 more to correct the deficiencies. In 1980, a four-story addition was completed, providing more classrooms, offices, and laboratories for the College of Engineering's major facility.

Alexander Liberman's enormous cylindrical steel sculpture, *Gateway of Hope* was installed by Holmes Hall. Born in 1912, in Kiev, Russia, Liberman is a New York painter and sculptor with an international reputation. The clusters of cylinders are made from $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch steel plates that were cut, rolled, and welded by Hawaiian Welding Co. The 30-foot high sculpture is painted a bright red and matches the red of the railings and window frames of Holmes Hall as well as the blossoms of the nearby poinciana trees. The State Foundation for Culture and the Arts awarded a \$50,000 commission fee to Liberman for the piece, which was unveiled in 1972. Holmes Hall was designed by Skidmore, Owens, and Merrill, architects, with construction by Reed and Martin, Inc.

Wilfred J. Holmes came to the University in 1936, after retiring from the Navy. In 1941, he returned to the Navy to serve as an intelligence officer on Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's staff, where he later was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Returning to the engineering faculty in 1946, he has served as dean of engineering, dean of administration, and as vice president, retiring from the University in 1965. Holmes also wrote short stories and technical articles using the name "Alec Hudson." His stories have been published in *Saturday Evening Post* and "Rig for Diving" was bought by Paramount Pictures. In 1966, he wrote *Undersea Victory* on submarine warfare in the Pacific during World War II using his own name. His most recent book *Double-Edged Secrets*, published in 1979, is an eyewitness account of naval intelligence during World War II.

Campus Center (1973)

by Pam Stewart

By the 1960's, Hemenway Hall became too small to meet the expanding numbers of students in Manoa.



College of Business Administration Building. Charles Watson's sculpture of five discs rising 12 feet reminds one of the money used on the island of Yap and the universal human weakness for the acquisition of wealth. Photo by Paul S. K. Yuen (1982)



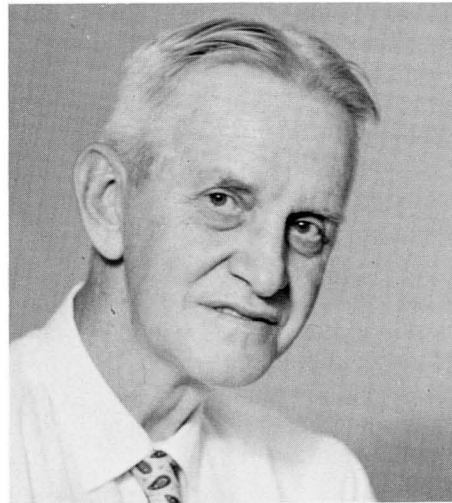
The razing of the "F" Tower opened up the inner courtyard to the outside, inviting more light, and perhaps improving the building's ambience. Photo by Gordon Miyamoto (1982)



Biomedical Science Building, completed in 1971. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1981)



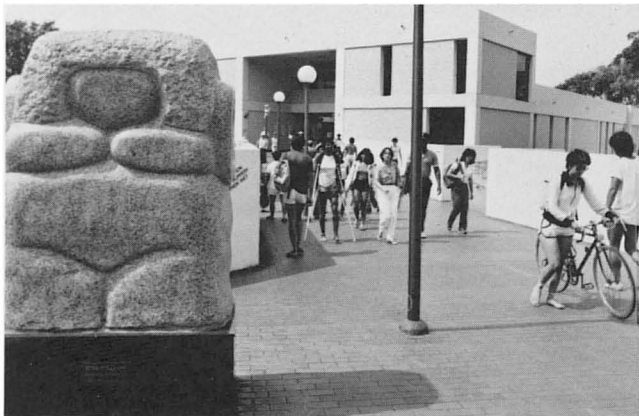
Holmes Hall, completed in 1972, headquarters of the College of Engineering, has a Liberman sculpture. Photo by Gordon Miyamoto (1982)



Wilfred J. Holmes (1900–), engineer, dean, and writer. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



Ewa entrance to the Campus Center. On the right foreground are concrete markers with names of the states on metal plates. These were part of a plan in 1959 to name 50 monkeypod trees along University Avenue for each of the states in the union. The "Avenue of the States" idea was endorsed by the Hawaii Statehood Celebration Committee and the Honolulu Jaycees provided funds for the blocks and metal plates. However, the blocks could not be installed because they were so large and interfered with the underground utility lines. The monkeypods were planted along University Avenue, but only the Hawaii tree has a concrete marker beside it. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1977)



Hina-O Na Lani ("Mother of the Universe") a granite sculpture by Gregory Clurman, created in 1975, guards the north entryway to the Campus Center. Born in 1948, but raised in the Philippines, Clurman received his bachelor's (1971) and master's (1974) degrees in fine arts from the Manoa Campus. Photo by Solomon Jaeckel (1982)



The Campus Center. Photo by Gordon Miyamoto (1982)



The east entryway to Campus Center once had an unauthorized sculpture entitled *Omega Plus One*, by Toshi Suematsu, who ignored the Campus Center Board's ruling in Spring, 1982, to stop construction. Toshi also has built similar unauthorized structures on University Avenue (in front of the Church of the Crossroads and another on the campus, near Founders' Gate) as well as one on the second floor of George Hall. Behind Toshi's construction was an air-brushed ceramic tile mural which was removed because the tiles began to fall as the building settled. A mural by Calley O'Neil was commissioned by the Center to replace it and was scheduled for completion in 1982. Meanwhile, the restrooms in the Center have chalkboards for the convenience of graffiti artists. Photo by Solomon Jaeckel (1982)

In 1965, students voted in a campus plebiscite to support a fee to help construct a new building. Both ASUH and the Campus Center Board, which governs the Center, lobbied for the building successfully at the 1966 state legislative sessions. Campus Center was completed in 1973 at a cost of \$4,362,000. The building has a snack bar, a game room, and the University Bookstore on the bottom floor. A main dining room plus conference rooms and offices are on the second floor, while the third floor has a music room, an art gallery, conference rooms and a large ballroom. A roof-top garden named "Kaimanahila Lanai" caps the building. A campanile which produces chimes by keyboard is also located in the building.

The Campus Center Building was designed by Gus Ishihara, of John Carl Warnecke and Associates, a California architectural firm that also developed the Manoa Campus master plan and, with Belt, Lemmon and Lo, designed the Hawaii State Capitol. Conceived as a miniature city with an urban atmosphere and a gathering place with multiple entrances, the building brought mixed reactions from critics.

Porteus Hall (1974) **Energy Crisis and a Controversy over Naming** *by Jane Takahashi*

Porteus Hall, the social sciences building of the University campus, is a seven-story, five-sided, concrete and glass structure located on Maile Way next to Crawford and Hawaii Halls. The Department of Accounting and General Services of the State of Hawaii began planning for the building in early 1970. The first phase of the building was designed by award-winning architects Vladimir Ossipoff, who designed Bachman Hall, and Sidney Snyder. The Allied Construction Company began work in 1973 and completed the building in 1974.

Designed just prior to the first energy crunch of 1973, Porteus Hall, nevertheless, included several energy-conserving features. Solar bronze glass, besides being aesthetic, was used to reduce heat

gain. Frank Lum of Ferris and Hamig, Inc., architect and mechanical engineer, tried to eliminate cooling costs of the major circulation areas by leaving them open to natural ventilation. Engineer Forrest Bennet used energy-conserving mercury lights which emit more light than fluorescent lights and use less electrical power, thus producing less heat and demanding less air conditioning. Although most of the building is air conditioned, users of the perimeter spaces can open small windows and turn off the individually controlled fan coil units. By today's standards, however, Porteus Hall is not considered energy efficient.

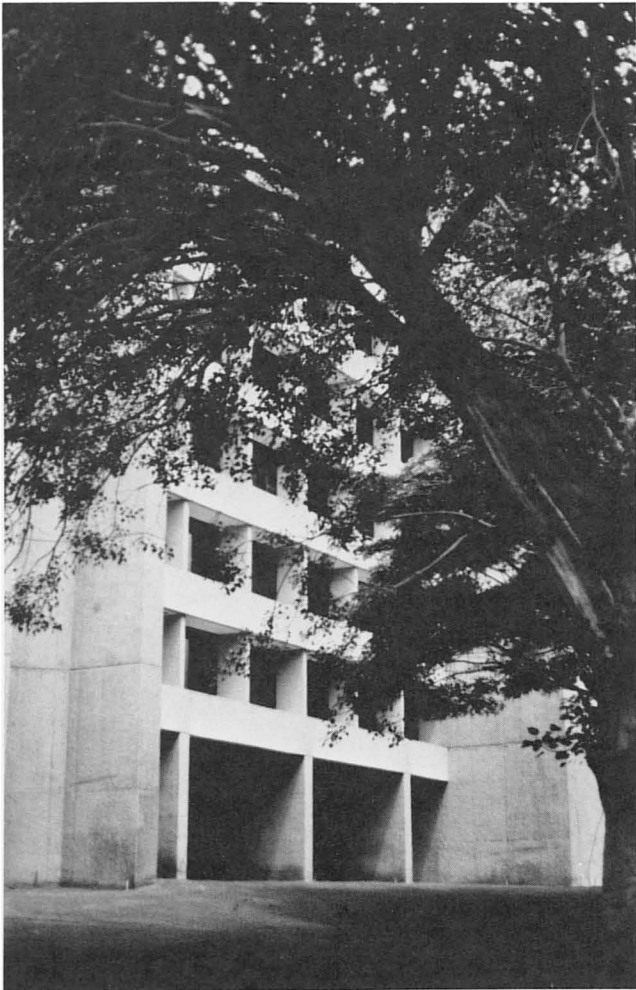
The 300-room hall had three phases of development. The first phase involved six social sciences departments. Each located on its own floor of the building with department offices, conference rooms, classrooms, computer terminals, and faculty offices. Phase II involved the completion of the ground floor, originally designed for the office of the Dean of Social Sciences. Instead, the Pacific Planning and Urban Studies Program (PPUSP) has been located there. Future plans are for the eventual installation of the computers. Phase III would be a new wing attached to the northeast corner of Phase I. This new wing would allow for horizontal expansion of each floor. Additional space can also be created by enclosing the two open sides of the ground floor courtyard.

The present directory (1982) for Porteus Hall is as follows:

Floor Department

- 1 Urban and Regional Planning Program
- 2 Sociology
- 3 Anthropology
- 4 Geography
- 5 Economics
- 6 Political Science
- 7 Social Science Research Institute

"The building is in the shape of an 81 foot by 131 foot rectangle with a 45 degree triangle on the south side. The building's major axis is located on a north-south line. An interior courtyard provides light to the interior spaces as well as serving as a major



Porteus Hall. A Bo tree (*Ficus Religiosa*), which is said to have stood over the historic Buddha thousands of years ago as he meditated and attained enlightenment, stands between Porteus Hall (above) and Hawaii Hall. It was planted by the University's first graduating class in 1912. Off the photo, near the tree, is the Chaulmoogra tree, the seeds of which produced the oil used in the treatment of Hansen's Disease (leprosy). President Dean in 1919 conducted the research that made the oil easier to administer, bringing international recognition to the University. Nearby, also, are palms that surround Hawaii Hall. The campus has one of the most extensive collections of palms. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)



Dr. Stanley David Porteus (1883-1972), working with a student. Originally from Australia, Porteus came to the University in 1922 from the research psychology laboratory in Vineland, New Jersey, to head the newly created Psychological Clinic which provided diagnostic and other testing services for the community. World War I had stimulated a need for psychological tests in the United States, when military officials needed to assess the aptitudes of the recruits. University Archives Photo (n.d.)

circulation corridor. Cantilevered balconies, two per floor, project into the atrium space. The balconies alternate corners and floors." (Sheila Hixenbaugh, *Porteus Hall: An Energy Conservation Analysis*, 1978, Thesis for the degree of Master of Architecture, UHM, pp. 11 & 12.)

Two-thirds of the building's exterior skin is composed of glass. The other third is textured concrete of basalt and Waimea stone aggregates. "The vertical elements have a rough form work appearance while the horizontal members are sandblasted. Between the dark stone and the solar bronze glass, Porteus Hall presents a dark profile among the light-colored Hawaii, Crawford, and Business Administration Buildings." (Hixenbaugh, p. 13.)

In July 1974, the Regents named the social sciences building in honor of Stanley David Porteus, who had passed away two years earlier. Porteus, a professor at the University between 1922 and 1948, was internationally known for his contributions to the field of psychology, especially for the Porteus Maze Test which he devised to measure "intelligence."

From his studies, Porteus had developed a theory of race differences based on genetic inheritance. He also drew social implications from his theory that supported the dominant beliefs about race in the twenties through the forties, which today would be labeled "racist." Porteus also claimed that women were inherently inferior to men in maze test performances and that the limited opportunities for women in a society were not the overriding factor.

By the time of the naming of Porteus Hall, the civil rights movements of ethnic minorities had been in full swing throughout the nation, and in Fall, 1974, when the new academic year opened after a summer recess, a "Coalition to Rename Porteus Hall" was formed by students and faculty who believed that Porteus had promoted racist views which were detrimental to society, and that, therefore, the name of Porteus ought not to be given to the building.

Professors such as Robert S. Cahill of the Political Science Department (which was housed in Porteus Hall) and Danny Steinberg of the Department of

English as a Second Language, argued that Porteus had also favored an educational system in Hawaii based on his ideas of race differences, and had supported the exclusion of non-whites from immigrating to the United States, Canada, and Australia. Porteus, they claimed believed in protecting the more intellectual stocks (of whites) from inferior (non-white) genetic pools. Coalition members documented their arguments with quotations from Porteus' *Temperament and Race*, published in 1926:

HAWAIIANS-" . . . the worst defects of Hawaiian temperament are his deficiency of planning capacity, extreme suggestibility, and instability of interest."

CHINESE-"Somewhat less adaptable than the Japanese, they are therefore . . . slower to assimilate Western ideas and thus less disposed to constitute a challenge to the supremacy of the ruling caste."

JAPANESE-" . . . ready to combine for any purpose of group advancement, aggressive and rather untrustworthy when self-interest is in question."

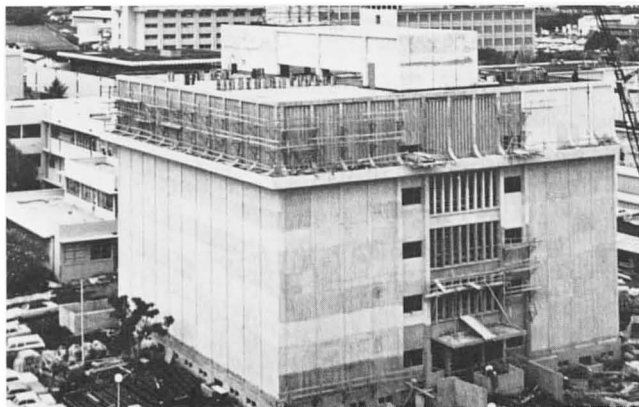
FILIPINO-" . . . the Filipinos are at the very opposite extreme from the taciturn, canny, long considering Scotchman. They are rather highly emotional, impulsive and almost explosive in temperament."

Steinberg, in particular, wrote a paper in February 1975, outlining Porteus' views on race, using primarily Porteus' own words from his own publications. His paper showed Porteus' disparaging comments not only on the Asian peoples, but also on Portuguese, Puerto Ricans, Blacks, and Italians. On April 23, 1975, Steinberg sent a petition to the Regents, requesting that they rename Porteus Hall.

Ronald C. Johnson, a former chairman of the Psychology Department, came to the defense of Porteus, arguing that Porteus' total record showed him to be deserving of the honor. Porteus was a first-rate scientist who developed the Maze Test and made other important contributions to psychology. He also made fundamental contributions to clinical psychology, a term which, Johnson claimed, may have been coined by Porteus. Porteus as a person had a high regard for different peoples and did not practice racism. Johnson pointed out that Porteus



With a jagged Leahi (Diamond Head) in the background, the cylindrical Hale Aloha dormitory towers (left to right, Lehua, Ilima, Lokelani, and Mokihana) and Hale Noelani residences rise above the quarry walls in the eye of the artist George Jyh-yih Hsu. Born in Taipei, Taiwan, in 1954, Hsu studied art formally in 1972 although his father was a traditional Chinese painter. Hsu, now residing in Hawaii, says that "An artist's world should remedy insufficiencies in the real world." Hsu had a show of his landscapes at Burns Hall in 1980. None of the buildings in his paintings are said to have faulty towers or leaky roofs. Courtesy George Jyh-yih Hsu



Bilger Hall Addition was completed in March 1972, to accommodate the enrollments in chemistry that continued to grow. The five-story, plus basement, structure was designed by Shoso Kayowa and Associates and constructed behind Bilger Hall at a cost of \$2,693,916. Allied Construction was the contractor. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1972)



The original Hale Aloha, constructed in 1922, was demolished to make way for the College of Business Administration Building. Hale Aloha was resurrected in the form of a complex of four cylindrical towers, each named after flowers that designate the four major islands. From left to right, Lehua (Hawaii), Lokelani (Maui), Ilima (Oahu), and Mokihana (Kauai). Lehua and Mokihana were completed in 1973 at a cost of \$4,540,000. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (December 21, 1976)

was a pro-Hawaiian witness in the Massie Case and an active supporter of Statehood (which tended to be opposed by white supremacists). Johnson also argued that the historical context of Porteus' writing was ignored by members of the Coalition.

The *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* editor, A. A. Smyser, also came to the defense of Porteus. In an editorial, on December 14, 1974, he wrote that if Porteus Hall had to be renamed, then the East-West Center's Thomas Jefferson Hall also should be renamed, since Jefferson, who had advocated freedom and democracy, kept slaves. "It is hardly surprising," Smyser wrote on Porteus, "that he once held views that today are considered racist. Considering the times and the changes that have occurred, it would be more surprising if he hadn't."

The acting chancellor of the Manoa Campus, the late Douglas Yamamura, was against the renaming of Porteus, partly on grounds that it would set a precedent that could lead to a recurring problem of proposals to rename other buildings.

The Regents held public hearings on the matter, and although the Coalition remained largely unconvinced, the Board decided on May 15, 1975, to stand firm by its original decision to keep the name of Porteus Hall. The Coalition called the decision a "victory for racism" and a "defeat for community spirit."

The controversy, however, led to a reconsideration of the naming policy for campus buildings, and a revised policy that specifies, among other things, that buildings "will not be named for living individuals and ordinarily not within five years of the person's death, except as specifically provided by law."

The Art Building (1975)

by Margaret J. M. Chow

The Art Building was completed in Fall 1975, at a cost of about \$6.4 million. The funds were from the State, except for about \$1.2 million from a federal grant. This building was designed by Group 70 Lab,

Francis Oda, architect, in collaboration with the art faculty, especially its chairman, then Prithwish Neogy. In 1976, visiting sculptor Tony Smith gave a ten-ton, black, steel sculpture to the University. Called the *Fourth Sign* (Cancer, in the Zodiac), the crab-like sculpture stands on the Mall, in front of the Art Building. It was installed at a cost of \$54,000, provided by a grant from the State Foundation of Culture and the Arts.

The construction of the Art Building required that the old Gilmore Hall, on the site, be demolished although it was a sound building. Originally the Art Building was to have been located between Bachman and Hemenway Halls, and the plans were made by a world renowned architect, Paul Rudolph. It was to have cost about \$2.8 million and would have been completed in 1970. But the site was changed to the corner of East-West Road and Dole Street. The second plans had to be changed again since the land was included in the 21 acres that was designated for the federal government's East-West Center. (Burns Hall was constructed on that site.) After each project was scrapped, each architect had to be paid. (See essay on the old Gilmore.) With the completion of the Art Building in 1975, the art facilities finally came under one roof. Besides an auditorium, studios, classrooms and offices, the building includes an art gallery with glass walls within an attractive garden courtyard filled with growing bamboo. Exhibits of local, national and international artists are regularly available and are open to the public, generally free of admission charges.

The Astronomy Institute (1975)

by Karen Takemoto

The Institute for Astronomy is located on the *Mauka* Campus (near the Manoa Library and the Manoa Marketplace), at 2680 Woodlawn Drive. Completed on January 16, 1975, the building was designed by Anbe, Aruga, and Ishizu and constructed at a cost of \$3,228,000.



Art Building, with Tony Smith sculpture. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



Institute for Astronomy. In the courtyard beyond the door, above, may be seen a sundial that was created and given to the University by Ginn Ousuka Ohara. Photo by Paul S. K. Yuen (1982)

A detail of *Pleiades* created by Otto Piene for the Astronomy Institute is shown above. Over 150 prisms, mounted on stainless steel rods form rainbow patterns as sunlight passes through them. Born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1928, Piene is a noted designer of innovative light sculptures, and created the light fixtures for the Senate and House chambers of the State Capitol in 1970. Photo by Paul S. K. Yuen (1982)



The Institute has observatories on the summit of Mt. Haleakala on Maui and of Mauna Kea in Hawaii. A large underground Hipawai Cave carrying Manoa water, is said to pass under the area of the Institute.

Sakamaki Hall (1977)

by Krisan Nakamoto

The "General Instructional and Related Facilities Building," or "Classroom Building #5" was completed in September 1977, and was named Sakamaki Hall in 1979. Students called it "Fantasy Hall" for several years, because it was said that when the sun shined through the building at a certain time of the day, the hallways took on the ambience of an illusion or a dream. A subtle ceramic tile mural on the ground floor, on the theme of a legendary Hawaiian bird, by artist Shige Yamada, also lends support to the dream-like quality of some of the corridors. The architect was Robert Matsushita, with construction by E. E. Black, Limited. Cost of the building was \$4,867,913. The College of Continuing Education and Community Service, the History, Religion, and Philosophy Departments find their homes in Sakamaki Hall. Its inside garden courtyards are attractive and often serve as a haven for students and professors who can sit comfortably there, to relax and to contemplate.

Shunzo Sakamaki was born in the Big Island sugar plantation community of Olaa, a grandson of a samurai. Upon graduation from Hilo High School in 1923, he attended the University, completing a bachelor's degree in 1927, and a master's in history in 1928. As editor of the student paper, *Ka Leo*, he initiated a petition that resulted in the construction of Manoa's first gymnasium. After teaching at Doshisha University in Kyoto, Japan, he taught at the Mid-Pacific Institute from 1931-33. He received a doctorate in history from Columbia in 1939. He joined Hawaii in 1936, and was for many years the only professor who taught Asian history. As Dean of Summer Session from 1955, he developed the summer program such that it became one of the

largest and best known in the nation, attracting students and renowned scholars. Besides being an author of many publications on Japan, particularly the Ryukyu Islands, Sakamaki was active in community affairs, as well as a source of encouragement for many local students.

The New Gilmore Hall (1977)

by Gail Tanimura

The new Gilmore Hall located on Maile Way is home of the College of Tropical Agriculture. Officially designated the Agriculture Sciences Facilities Phase I, this six-story structure also houses the department of agricultural engineering on its ground floor.

Most of the building's floor space is devoted to the entomology department, which occupies the upper 5 floors. On the roof level is an 1,800-foot greenhouse which is used to raise host plants for various insects used in research. This research encompasses work on the insect transmission of plant diseases, beneficial organisms, and new pesticides.

The College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources embodies two of the three main thrusts of the land-grant philosophy upon which the University is founded. It supports instruction in all areas of tropical agriculture and home economics, as well as human development. It is also responsible, as a part of the Hawaii Institute for Research, for conducting research on problems particular to Hawaii.

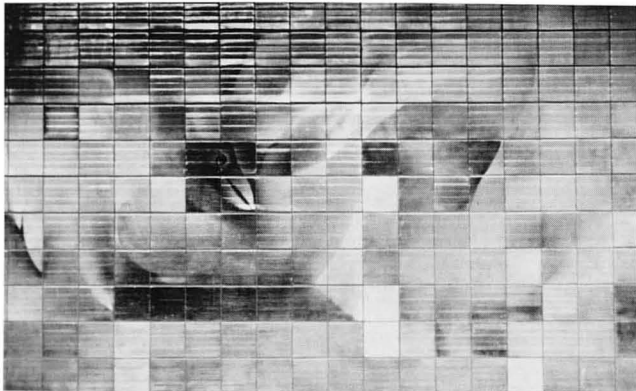
The Administration in Extension Research attempts to transmit the data gleaned from research, to assist the public in both commercial and private sectors, thus upholding the third land-grant aim.

The building was designed by Michael Suzuki and Associates and its construction was undertaken and completed by Allied Construction Company in August of 1977.

The irony of naming a building for entomological research is recalled in an incident involving John Gilmore in the final days of his presidency in 1913. He tried to interfere with the then fledgling research on fruit flies under pressure from some business and



Shunzo Sakamaki (1906-1973), historian and summer session dean. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



Alae A Hina ("the Mudhen of Hina") is the subject of Shige Yamada's ceramic tile mural in the courtyard of Sakamaki Hall. It suggests the mythical sacred mudhen of the Hawaiian goddess Hina, which knew the secret of fire. The demi-god Maui snared the bird, and obtained the secret. Maui then painted a bright red spot on the mudhen's forehead and released the bird. The 12 x 22 foot mural faces east, and the changing light on the glazes invites the passerby to step into the world of ancient Hawaiian myth. (Completed in 1977, it was commissioned by the Hawaii State Foundation on Culture and the Arts.) Photo by Paul Kodama (n.d.)



Sakamaki Hall. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)



Hidden between its high rise neighbors is the shy single-story Agricultural Engineering Building (center), with trees veiling its facade that fronts Maile Way. On the left is the new Gilmore Hall and on the right is St. John. Just behind the Agricultural Engineering Building, in the center, are greenhouses and the Food Science and Technology building. The rising pyramid-roofed Biomedical Science Building, located further back, however, dominates the background. An Agricultural Sciences Building is scheduled for construction by 1984 behind St. John. Photo by Victor Kobayashi (1982)

community influentials. Fruitfly research turned out to be the basis upon which the University's extensive entomology department was built!

Presently, there have been technical problems in controlling the amount of humidity level in the building. The high levels of humidity wreak havoc on the inventory of sensitive instruments used by the researchers. This is especially critical in Hawaii's "fertile" atmosphere where the growth of fungus on microscopes and specimens in the taxonomy collections create problems.

To date the total cost of the building has been \$4,862,000. This sum includes two increments of additional work done in January 1979, and February 1980.

The Korean Studies Center Building (1979)

by Amy Viola

The Center for Korean Studies was established in 1972 under President Harlan Cleveland to promote and coordinate scholarly research on Korea. Its faculty (in 1982) was comprised of about fifteen professors representing diverse academic disciplines including economics, ethnomusicology, geography, history, language, literature, political science, and sociology each contributing knowledge and understanding of Korean culture and society. Located at 1881 East-West Road, the Center conducts conferences, seminars, and lectures as well as sponsors research projects and disseminates information through the publication of annual journals.

Designed by two Korean architects, Chong In-guk and Na Sang-gi, and assisted by two Hawaii architects, Jo Paul Rognstad and Vernon Kim, the Center complex is patterned after the Kyongbok Palace in Seoul, originally built in 1392 by King Taejo, founder of the Yi Dynasty. The main building is modeled after the throne hall where the King's coronation and other court rituals were traditionally held. Consisting of three floors, the Center contains offices, conference rooms, classrooms, a library, an

auditorium and an exhibition area. A large storage area occupies the third floor. The pavilion in front of the main building is a replica of the Hyangwonjong pavilion on the grounds of the palace.

With a cost estimate of \$876,000 which greatly exceeded the initial estimate of \$450,000, construction began on August 24, 1974. The original idea for funding involved a \$200,000 donation by the Republic of Korea government while the remainder of the \$450,000 was raised by Korean-American communities in Hawaii and on the mainland. Materials were imported from Korea in addition to carpenters, masons, and artisans specializing in the construction of traditional Korean structures. Although the exterior was completed in December 1976, insufficient funds prevented completion of the interior. Thus construction was halted for one and a half years. In 1977, the Hawaii state legislature appropriated \$350,000 which led to the completion of the Center in 1979. The total cost of the Center was \$1.7 million including interior furnishings. The largest contributions were presented by the Korean-American communities. In each room of the building are plaques dedicated in honor of those individuals who contributed funds.

Speakers at the dedication on March 1, 1980, were University President Fujio Matsuda, Manoa Chancellor Durward Long, and Minister of Education for the Republic of Korea, Okgill Kim. While the ceremonies were held, a small group of professors and poets gathered across the street to read the poems of Kim Chi Ha, in protest of his imprisonment in Korea. The Korean poet was eventually released.

Marine Sciences Building (1982)

by Charles Norwood

The Marine Sciences Building was completed in July 1982, after 14 years of planning. Constructed by Allied Builders at a cost of \$10 million, the facility was designed by Clarence Fong Associates. The six-story building has floor space of over 70,000 square feet, with office space for 107 staff members, 56



Carpenters, masons, and artisans who specialized in the replication of traditional Korean buildings were brought to Manoa from the Republic of Korea in 1975-76 to build the Korean Studies Center's replica of Yi Dynasty buildings. The tiles and other materials were also imported from Korea. Photo by Duane Preble (Jan., 1976)



Korean Studies Center. Photo by Gordon Miyamoto (1982)



The Cancer Center of Hawaii is located off campus, on the Queen's Medical Center grounds at 1236 Lauhala St. In the background are the State Capitol and part of the downtown Honolulu skyline. Photo by John Gray (n.d.)



Marine Sciences Building. Photo by Gordon Miyamoto (1982)



Law School Library. Photo by Paul S. K. Yuen (1982)

laboratories, and two auditorium-type classrooms that seat 50 and 75 persons respectively. Occupants of the building include the Sea Grant College Program and Advisory Service, Department of Oceanography, DUMAND Laboratory, Hawaii Coastal Zone Data Bank, Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, Hawaii Underseas Research Laboratory, Joint Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Research, Law of the Sea Institute, Marine Option Program, and Marine Programs. It is located between Holmes Hall and Watanabe Hall, and is near the Student Health Center.

The Law School Buildings (1982, 1983)

The Law School Library was completed in 1982 on a site *ewa* of Johnson Hall on Dole Street. Designed

by Robert M. Matsushita and Associates (who also designed Sakamaki Hall), the total cost for the facility was estimated at \$4.7 million, including equipping of the library. The building won a merit award in 1983 from the American Institute of Architects, Hawaii Chapter. The Law School Building was being constructed in 1982 on a site adjacent and *ewa* of the new Law Library. The University wanted the Law Building to be placed on top of the Quarry parking structure, but was unable to convince the Legislature that the additional cost would be negligible in the long run. Both the Library and the Law Building have permanently taken up parking spaces for about 400 or more cars. The William S. Richardson School of Law was established in 1973, and its first home was in wooden bungalows located in the Quarry. The Law School is expected to move into its new building on Dole Street in 1983.

Chapter V

From Stone Quarry to Athletic Complex: The *Makai* Campus (Acquired 1953)

by Kelcey Ebisu

The Quarry area of the *Makai* Campus (area south of Dole Street) was acquired by the Territory of Hawaii and the Regents on December 8, 1953, primarily for the development of athletic facilities. As its unofficial name suggests, the site was originally part of the Moiliili Quarry operated by the Honolulu Construction and Draying Company, Ltd. (HC&D).

Most of the land itself was part of the immense holdings of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Estate. It was held by Victoria Kamamalu until May 29, 1866, when she died without a written will. Under the inheritance laws of the time, Moses Kekuanaoa was the sole heir, but he died, also without a will, on November 24, 1868. It was decreed that half of the estate be given to his son Kamehameha V and the other half to Princess Ruth Keelikolani. Kamehameha V died on December 11, 1872, also without a will, and the sole heir was Princess Ruth, who was thought to be his half-sister. Ruth Keelikolani also died intestate on May 25, 1883, and all her property went to her cousin, Bernice Pauahi Bishop, her closest relative, and upon Pauahi's death, became a part of the Bishop Estate.

There had been a quarry in the area as early as 1889 and the Moiliili Quarry was considered the best in the Islands. The rock was approximately 55 feet thick, with very little overburden, and it had good quality "blue rock," a basalt-lava rock called epheline-meililite basalt.

Honolulu Construction and Draying Co. (now known as Ameron HC&D) was incorporated on April 15, 1908, by five men: William H. Hoogs, a contractor, who became its first president and manager; John J. Belser, who owned and operated

a small rock-crushing plant in the Moiliili area and had been a partner in the Lord and Belser General Contracting Co.; William B. Foster, harbor master for the port of Honolulu; G. H. Mayer, a businessman; and John Walker, a general contractor. In June 1910, HC&D leased land from W. C. Cummings with the right to use the land for quarrying purposes at the rental rate of \$50 per month, with a lease period of 20 years, from June 1, 1910. By January 1911, a plant was set up and the quarry was in operation.

According to Robert L. Muller, retired president of HC&D, the County of Oahu also operated a quarry in the Moiliili Quarry area. In 1914, HC&D bought out the County Quarry and, in return, sold rock to the County for an agreed-upon price.

In January 1913, HC&D applied to Bishop Estate for a lease or purchase of the property adjoining and *mauka* of the quarry property used by the company. However, the land was already leased to John Ena until January 1, 1918. HC&D eventually was able to lease that property from the Bishop Estate for ten years, effective July 1, 1918. The land covered 19.93 acres, and the rental charge was \$2,500 per year and ten cents for each cubic yard in excess of 25,000 cubic yards of rock sold.

The lease was later renewed for a period of five years from July 1, 1928, with the total acreage increased to 47.91 acres. The rental fee (or royalty) was set at twenty cents a cubic yard of rock, with the proviso that if the royalty did not equal \$20,000 HC&D would make up the difference. The lease was again renewed and renegotiated later.

After obtaining the exclusive quarrying rights from the Bishop Estate in Moiliili, HC&D dominated the crushed rock business. The rock taken was used for construction materials, for road base and concrete and asphalt aggregate. Some of the rock used for building Central Union Church is said to have come from the Moiliili Quarry. Geoffrey Podmore, surveyor and historian of the Bishop Estate, said that tombstones were once made from Moiliili rock. Portuguese craftsmen known as "Blue Rock Masons" cut the rock. For the celebration of the centenary of the birth

of Kamehameha III, on March 17, 1914, a memorial tablet of polished fine-grain Moiliili rock was made to mark the King's birthplace at Keauhou, North Kona, Hawaii. Many of the curbstones on the streets of downtown Honolulu were made from Moiliili Quarry rock.

To obtain the rock, holes were made into the rock wall, using pneumatic drills. Dynamite was fitted into the holes, and its detonation would bring the entire face of the wall down. Small pieces were then removed with a power shovel and placed on dump trucks that took the rock to the crushing plant within the Quarry site. Originally a railroad track had been built in the Quarry, and the rock was hauled in cars. Whenever the blasting occurred, everything would shake and vibrate, accompanied by an extremely loud sound. Beatrice Krauss remembers when rocks flew out of the Quarry and onto the glass greenhouses used by the Pineapple Research Institute on campus (now Krauss Hall, named after her father), breaking the glass. This occurred between 1928-1932 when netting was not used to prevent rocks from flying about after the explosion. Abraham Piianaia, Hawaiian Studies Director, lived in the Moiliili area as a child and remembers telling the time by the HC&D schedule: On Mondays through Saturdays, at 12:15 the Quarry whistle would blow and dynamite blasting would take place. At 3:45 another whistle would blow, and another round of blasting would take place for ten to fifteen minutes, leaving the Quarry with more rock to be hauled away in the morning.

During the war years, blasting could be heard day and night with the Army and Navy requiring large quantities of rock for their facilities. The Moiliili community objected to the constant noise and the substantial amounts of dust that blew into the area.

Moiliili residents must have rejoiced on November 15, 1949, when the last truckload of blue lava rock was removed from Moiliili Quarry and operations ceased. For about 60 years, high quality blue rock from Moiliili had been the primary source for Oahu. Quarrying activity now moved to Palolo and specially designed side dump semi-trailers hauled rock from

Palolo to the primary crusher at the Moiliili Quarry. By 1951, HC&D had dismantled the crushing plant and built a new crusher at the Kapaa Quarry in Kailua, on the windward side of the island.

In the meantime the University was already moving to acquire Moiliili Quarry property. On September 8, 1945, the Regents requested that the Public Works superintendent condemn and acquire about 95 acres of Bishop Estate land. The move was authorized by the 1945 legislature.

On January 7, 1947, a petition was filed requesting the land. It also stated that Bishop Estate and HC&D would have the right and privilege to continue under their present leases until June 30, 1947, to complete quarrying operations. The floor of the Quarry worked by HC&D would be left an even surface at a grade that would provide proper drainage of the land, and the floor would be covered with no less than two feet of soil.

After Bishop Estate responded on March 4, 1947, the Territory of Hawaii and the Regents jointly submitted an appraisal of \$475,307.32 for the Quarry land, while Bishop Estate Trustees submitted the figure of \$758,149.00 for the 77.712 acres, which included the area *makai* of Dole Street that bordered on the bluff of the Quarry area and the area between the Quarry and Manoa Stream.

After a series of motions, orders, and stipulations, a judge made the decision; the total area would consist of 75.502 acres for the sum of \$627,579.00. A deposit of \$423,680.00 was made and the balance of \$203,899 plus interest would be paid from July 18, 1947. The Final Order of Condemnation was on December 8, 1953.

In 1946, New York architects York and Sawyer prepared master plans for the University which provided for the extensive development of the Quarry area. The plan was not followed. In 1956, the "Bachman Plan" by R. M. Belt, W. K. Collins and Associates included a photo of flooded outdoor basketball courts and noted that the Quarry area was the "final collecting point for all University storm water runoff." Of course, users of the Quarry area

had always had to wade through mud puddles as they parked their cars in the then relatively undeveloped parts of the Quarry. The first major and permanent construction of facilities in the Quarry began in 1956, when the ground-breaking took place for the new \$480,000 Physical Education Building and gymnasium. The facilities which were completed on September 6, 1957, included: Klum Gym, Team Lockers-Varsity Building, Locker Building, classrooms and an indoor-enclosed boxing room.

The original Cooke Field was located between the site where Hemenway Hall stands and University Avenue. It was moved to where Holmes Hall now stands, on Dole Street, across from Johnson Hall dormitories. In April 1966, Cooke Field moved into the Quarry, and for the first time it had artificial turf, laid out by F. T. Opperman, Inc., completed on April 7, 1972. By September 23, 1981, and at a cost of a million dollars, Rons Construction Corporation had installed astroturf, along with other work, including the repairing of the track and field surface, installing of chain-link fences, and converting the track from a 440 yard track to a 400 meter track.

The Duke Kahanomoku Pool, the campus' second swimming pool, was built by State Construction Co. From the start of the project on September 9, 1963, there were numerous problems, complications, and delays. By March 30, 1965, the facility was still not approved as completed. It consisted of a 50 meter by 25 yard swimming pool built above the ground. On November 6, 1967, work started on an addition to the pool. A varsity locker room and men's and women's bathroom-locker room were built by Allied Construction and completed on July 3, 1968. The varsity training room was utilized by men's athletics until they moved to the new Physical Education/Athletic Complex.

A dormitory originally for athletes, Hale Anuenue, was completed in 1969. The facility was financed by Koa Anuenue and was located just beyond the gate of Varsity Place. It no longer is a housing facility for athletes only; it is today an all-male dormitory under the Student Housing Office.

University of Hawai'i

Undefeated Champions of 1925

Beat National Guard - 86
 Healan - 74 Palama - 40
 Navy - 43 TOWN - 14
 Occidental at L.A. - 13
 Colorado Aggies - 41
 Washington State - 20
 U of H total score - 331
 Opponents - 17

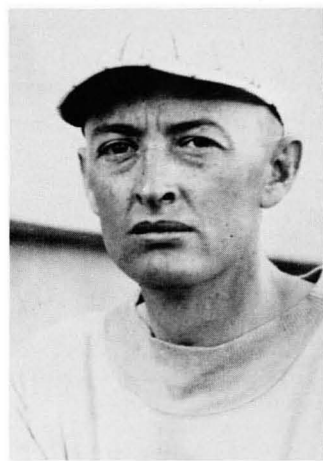


Back Row: Otto Klum, coach. Dave Penhallow, mgr. J. Holt, guard. Dan Ainea, tackle. W. Holt, end. A. Kaaua, tackle. G. Young, guard. J. Cruickshank, center. A. Wriston, tackle. H. Thompson, end. L. Loudermilk, guard. W. Kaeo, tackle. Carter Gall, Asst. coach. Middle Row: O. Dawson, full back. E. H. Tong, end. J. Gerdes, half back. R. Gurrey, end. E. Touse, guard. T. Nakamura, tackle. A. Brown, end. R. Jacobson, end. B. Cruickshank, end. R. Rice, tackle. Front Row: R. Weight, center. W. Whittle, half back. L. Collins, tackle. R. Penhallow, end. A. Lemus, quarter back. E. Fernandez, half back. W. Wise, apt. half back. T. Searle, full back. J. Morse, quarter back. W. Fernandez, full back. R. Anderson, end.

One of Coach Klum's greatest moments was his "wonder team" of 1925 which went through an entire season undefeated. Klum is the first man on the left, back row. Klum considered the win over the Washington State Cougars in 1925 and his 1923 team's triumph over the University of California his greatest victories. The lack of seasoned players in 1938 and 1939 gave the Rainbows a mediocre season. University Photo (1925)



Klum Gymnasium will be remembered by most faculty and students as the site for registration, when long lines of students hoped for class sections of their choice as they crowded onto the Gym floor. The Gym was first proposed in March 1956, after a basketball game in the old gym (*makai* of Sinclair Library) was cancelled because the roof leaked and the floor was flooded. Klum, the first major structure in the Quarry area of the *Makai* Campus, was designed by Rothwell and Lester, architects, and constructed by H. T. Hayashi, with William M. Wachter, Superintendent of Public Works. Completed in 1957, the Gym was dedicated in January 1958, by Shunzo Sakamaki, Dean of Summer Session, and who in the twenties, as editor of *Ka Leo* got fellow students to sign a petition to the legislature which resulted in the construction of the first gym in 1928. —Laura J. Pence. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (1967)



Otto Klum. In 1958, the gymnasium in the Quarry area was named for Otto "Proc" Klum, football coach for 19 years. First hired in 1921, Klum became athletic director and chairman of the physical education department until 1938. Klum developed some of the greatest teams in Hawaii's gridiron history. Klum led the first team from the Islands to travel to the mainland (at that time by ship) in 1923. Klum was dismissed by the Regents in May 1940. Despite his coaching ability, the Board felt that Klum could not do justice to his job without remaining on campus for the entire academic year. From 1937, Klum had been living in Oregon, returning to Hawaii just before the season opened, and leaving in early January. Tommy Kaulukukui, who had been one of Klum's greatest stars, along with Luke Gill, succeeded the "Manoa Fox" as coach in 1940. University Photo (n.d.)



Kahanomoku Pool (2). The University's second pool was built above ground in 1964 in the Quarry at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars. It was built at a time when the Quarry itself was a complex of mud pools (as shown above) and parking lots. It was closed in 1978 and is scheduled for demolition. The pool was named in honor of Duke Paoa Kahanomoku (1890–1968), who won swimming medals in the Olympics of 1924 and 1928, including a gold medal with an official record in the 100-meter swim. He also received a "Red Medal" for rescuing eight persons from a capsized launch in Newport Beach, California, in 1925. He was a sheriff of Honolulu from 1922–1960. He was installed in the Swimming Hall of Fame in Florida in 1965. Called the "Father of Surfboarding," he introduced the sport to Australia in 1912; he was recognized by the Surfing Hall of Fame in 1966 in California. Kahanomoku also acted in Hollywood films from 1922 to 1930. —Laura J. Pence. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (n.d.)



Dormitories and Pond. Rising on the eastern end of the Quarry area are the Hale Noelani and the Hale Wainani residence hall complexes. Two of the five Hale Noelani low-rise buildings are to the left, while the twin high rise buildings (one is 13 stories, the other 14 stories) of Hale Wainani are on the right. Hale Noelani, with 530 beds, was completed in 1977 at a cost of over 7.5 million, while Hale Wainani, with 648 beds, was completed a few years later at a cost of about 8 million. In the foreground, in a nicely landscaped area, is the Quarry Pond, fed by a spring. Located at the foot of a stairwell from a spot between Johnson Hall "B" and Gateway House, the pond has been the site of an annual fishing derby held since 1978, sponsored by the Marine Options Program. Prizes were awarded for most fish (tilapia fish) hooked and the largest fish caught. Before receiving the Quarry land, the Regents requested that Honolulu Construction and Draying Co., which had leased the land for many years for excavating

On November 17, 1969, a pedestrian access-stairway from the Quarry to Dole Street was started by S. Iwane. The stairway, located below the diamondhead end of Johnson Hall, was completed on March 18, 1970.

The 5-level parking structure was constructed by Hirano Brothers between February 19, 1974 and October 17, 1975.

Walker-Moody Construction Company, Limited, was contracted on May 21, 1974 to build six tennis courts next to the parking structure. The job was completed on June 6, 1974. Six more tennis courts were constructed by the Koga Engineering and Construction, Incorporated. These courts were considered as Tennis Courts, Phase II, and were completed on July 22, 1976.

When the baseball stadium was built, approximately 650 parking stalls were displaced. The baseball field was an open parking lot for a majority of the cars driven to campus. On August 5, 1974, Urban Construction, Incorporated, and Hirano Brothers started construction on the Baseball Diamond and Appurtenances, Phase I. The facility included a baseball field with floodlights, scoreboard, and press office. In the sixties, a baseball field was located on the site of the multipurpose fields of today. Just prior to relocation of the baseball field, the softball field which is adjacent to the parking structure and tennis courts was the baseball field. The backstop is the same one and was never removed.

The Swimming Pool Complex, Phase I, the new Duke Kahanamoku Pool, was built by the Okada Trucking Company, Limited, between March 8, 1976 and October 31, 1977. The two-million-dollar facility is a statewide complex, jointly used by the State, University of Hawaii and the Hawaiian Association AAU. The facility includes: 50-meter pool, 25-yard pool/diving well, diving platform, two 3-meter springboards, two 1-meter springboards, *mauka* bleachers, and limited shower and toilet facilities.

Koga Engineering and Construction, Incorporated, was contracted to build the multipurpose playing fields for Physical Education, Intramural and Athletic Programs. They began on May 20, 1976 and on

January 17, 1977, the University of Hawaii had a soccer field, football field and informal recreational areas. An addition was made to the original contract and a concrete walkway was laid down between the softball field and the multipurpose fields.

Prior to the start of the construction of the new Physical Education/Athletic Complex, the existing portable buildings had to be relocated. The AFROTC and AROTC buildings were moved to an area *makai* of the baseball field. A few physical education buildings were also relocated to that area. One portable building used by the Health, Physical Education, and Recreation Department was relocated to an area that once housed six tennis courts. This area is *mauka* of Klum Gym and diamondhead of the Varsity Building. Also relocated to this area was the old Martial Arts Building and the "Pagoda." The relocation of the portables started on May 15, 1978 by Harry T. Yanagihara and completed by November 1, 1978.

In the area between the Swimming Pool Complex and Cooke Field, a mall area and four basketball/volleyball outdoor courts were constructed. In addition, a restroom/pavilion was also erected. Koga Engineering and Construction Company started the project on September 8, 1980 and completed the facility on March 3, 1981.

The newest addition to the Quarry-*Makai* Campus was the Physical Education/Athletic Complex, Phase I. The complex includes: two gymnasiums, three studios, one mat room, two weight rooms, one lecture hall, two classrooms, locker-shower facilities, men's and women's varsity locker rooms and office complexes. The twelve-million-dollar facility was started on October 30, 1978 by E. E. Black, Limited, and completed on July 23, 1981. It was just one phase of several phases of development planned for the Quarry-*Makai* Campus.

The Law School was also temporarily located in the Quarry.

The former Men's Athletic offices were in the portable buildings between the baseball field and the AFROTC and the AROTC buildings.

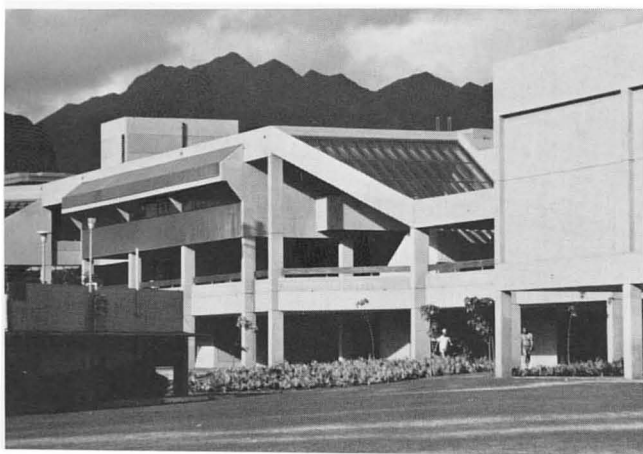
According to Ted Livingston of the Athletic



Kahanomoku Pool (3). The newest Kahanomoku Pool was completed in February 1978, at a cost of \$2.6 million. Funds came directly from the State, with Shoso Kagawa as architect and Okada Trucking Company as builders. There were many problems associated with the new pool: one was dust from nearby construction blowing into the pool, while another was winds interfering with precision dives into the pool. Both problems were solved when windbreaks were installed along the fence. —Laura J. Pence. Photo by Paul S. K. Yuen (1982)



Parking Building. As the former Moiliili stone quarry area began to be developed by the University, parking spaces began to disappear and the number of frustrated students increased. The multi-level (four stories, five-level) parking building was constructed by Hirano Brothers from February 19, 1974 to October 17, 1975. The total cost of the facility, which accommodates 1,727 vehicles, was \$9,002,000, making it one of the most costly structures erected on campus up to that point in Manoa Campus history (\$5,200 per stall.) Three basketball courts and several golfing cages once stood where the parking structure rises. Klum Annex I, built in 1949, also was located on the site, but it was destroyed by fire on September 26, 1971 and not replaced because the parking structure was to be built. University Photo by Masao Miyamoto (December 21, 1976)



Athletic/HPER Complex. The Koolau Mountains form a backdrop for the first phase of the Athletic/Department of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation Complex which opened in October 1981. Designed by Herbert Y. Matsumura and Associates, the final cost of Phase I was \$13.8 million. The completion of a Dole Street drainage system, built in 1982-83, located on the *mauka* side of Dole Street from Andrews Outdoor Theatre to the Manoa Stream, will help the problem of flooding in the Quarry. 1900 feet of reinforced concrete pipe, 60 to 96 inches in diameter, will be laid by the Oahu Construction Company at a cost of about \$2.2 million. —Bruce Oliveira. Photo by Gordon Miyamoto (1982)

Department, the Swimming Pool Complex will be completed in 1982-83. The facilities planned for the complex are: a two-story flat roof building with locker rooms on the first floor and classrooms with windows overlooking the pool. There will also be kinesiology laboratories. A baseball stadium with covered seating was also planned for the near future. In Phase II, the main feature is a gymnasium with seating to replace Klum Gym. Also in Phase II are classrooms and

laboratories. In Phase III, the final phase, three more gyms with classrooms, handball/racquetball courts and the extension of the parking structure are planned to be constructed. Livingston also expressed the growing sentiment by many people to have a multi-purpose arena with seating for as many as 15,000-20,000 spectators in replacement of future facilities in the planning stage.

Chapter VI

Backgrounds: Hawaiian Legends and the Manoa Campus

by Russell McLeod

Mānoa, the site of the University of Hawaii campus, is one of the most beautiful valleys of Hawaii and must have inspired the wonder of the ancient Hawaiians, whose name for this place means "huge," or "vast."

In pre-modern times the valley was socially divided into "Mānoa-ali'i" or "royal Mānoa" on the west, and "Mānoa-kanaka" or "commoners' Mānoa" on the east. Foreigners also preferred Mānoa-ali'i, as shown in the spectacular former temple site chosen for the S. N. Castle home on what is now Pu'uhonua Street. From this spot one could look eastward over most of the valley floor, which was once filled with taro fields and farms.

Mānoa is also a place associated with several remarkable Hawaiian legends. One of the best known stories concerns Ka-hala-o-puna (the hala of Puna), a stunningly beautiful woman whose tragedy explains the frequent Mānoa rains. She was murdered six times by the same man.

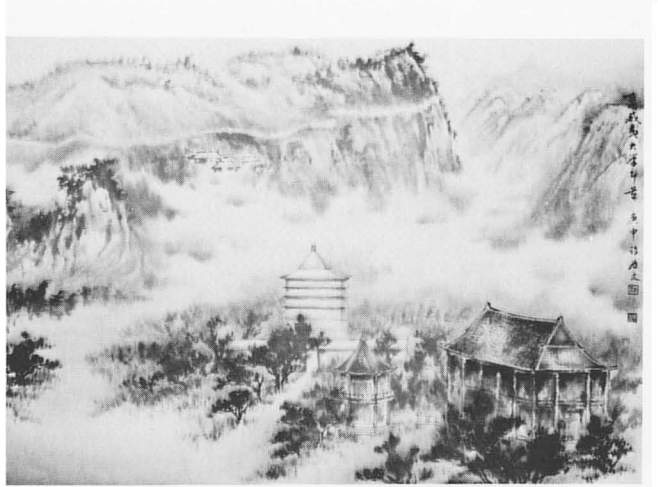
The fragrant hala trees of Puna are a Hawaiian metaphor for human physical beauty. "Niniu Puna pō i ke 'ala" (overwhelming is the perfume of Puna) suggests an unusually good-looking person. Ka-hala-o-puna's name was well-chosen; her beauty seems to have become known all over much of O'ahu. Her home was in the area of what is now our Lyon Arboretum. Her mother was named Ka-ua-kuahine (the Mānoa rain) and her father was called Ka-hau-kani (Mānoa wind).

Ka-hala-o-puna was engaged while still a child to Ka-uhi, a young Kailua chief. His family often sent the girl gifts of Kailua poi and Kawainui fish.

As Ka-hala-o-puna matured, her beauty became known all over the valley and even inspired two ugly



Water, by Honolulu artist David Asherman, is a mural, nine by fourteen feet in Bilger Hall, which shows the Hawaiian god Kane bringing forth water to create Manoa Stream, which runs along the eastern edges of the campus. Kane's brother, Kanaloa, catches the water, perhaps to make the fermented *awa* beverage as a bird hovers above. Kanewai (the waters of Kane), the name of a large underground pool with the "healing waters of Kane," is located somewhere near the *Makai* Campus. According to Hawaiian folklore, fish swam underground from the sea to this pool to eavesdrop on the fishermen who frequented this area. *Water* is one of four murals done by artists in 1951-55 who became students of Jean Charlot who had just arrived in Hawaii to teach the true fresco technique he had practiced in Mexico. The tree ferns in Asherman's mural matched the real *hapu'u* that originally graced the adjacent courtyard. The ferns no longer grow in Bilger Hall. Photo by Paul S. K. Yuen (1982)



The artist's eye can transform a hodgepodge into an integrated whole. Here, Chinese artist George Jyh-yih Hsu leaves nature dominant, with only the Korean Studies Center (right) and the Biomedical Science Building (center) in a misty Manoa Valley, with Roundtop rising to the west (left). The campus architecture has been selectively blended into a consistent and ideal traditional Chinese environment that is sure to nurture sagehood. Courtesy George Jyh-yih Hsu

men to go down to Waikīkī wearing leis which they claimed were love gifts from the Mānoa girl.

It happened that Ka-uhi was among the many ali'i who gathered at Waikīkī when the surf of Kalehua-wehe was high. Ka-uhi heard the story being spread by the two ugly men and was so enraged that he started out for Mānoa at dawn one day, intending to kill his fiancée, whom he had never met. He stopped to rest midway under a hala tree. Before resuming his journey he broke off a bunch of hala fruit and carried it along with him. He found Ka-hala-o-puna and persuaded her to follow him. Not far away, after accusing her of being unfaithful, he killed her by a blow to the head with the hala fruit and buried her on the spot.

An owl god, a relative of the girl, had been watching, and it now flew down and uncovered the body, brushing the dirt away with its wings and breathing life back into the girl's nostrils. The bruise on her temple was healed when the owl touched it with his face.

Ka-hala-o-puna revived and immediately went to find and plead with Ka-uhi. He told her to follow him again. This time he killed her at the top of the ridge separating Mānoa from Nu'uānu. The owl brought her back to life again and she rejoined Ka-uhi, who soon murdered her again at Waolani ridge in Nu'uānu. The owl saved her, but Ka-uhi murdered her at Kilohana, in Kalihi Valley. It was only at her fifth death and burial at Pōhākea, in the mountains above Ewa, that the owl was unable to rescue her. Ka-uhi had buried her beneath a koa tree, and the owl's claws only got tangled in the many roots.

Another bird, the 'elepaio, had seen everything, and it flew to tell the girl's parents. In the meantime Ka-hala-o-puna's still warm body was found by a young chief, who carefully took it back to Mō'ili'ili, his home, where the girl was revived, partly through treatment in the healing waters of Mau-oki, one of the famous underground water pools of Mō'ili'ili. Perhaps this is the thirty-foot wide cavern under King Street, near University Pharmacy.

Her rescuer wanted to marry her, but Ka-hala-o-puna remained faithful to Ka-uhi. The young man

then conspired to arrange Ka-uhi's death. Ka-uhi was tricked into wagering his life on the question of whether or not Ka-hala-o-puna was still alive. At a grand ceremony in Waikīkī, Ka-uhi of course lost his wager and was immediately escorted to a waiting imu, in the area where the Outrigger Hotel now stands and was roasted alive. Ka-hala-o-puna was given to the man who had saved her.

During the night a tidal wave swept the beach where Ka-uhi had been roasted. His bones were retrieved by the shark god, Ka-uhi's relative, who had in fact caused the wave.

Ka-hala-o-puna lived happily for about two years, but one day, ignoring earlier warnings from her relatives, she decided to go out surfing. Ka-uhi, in the form of a shark, caught her just outside the reef and bit her in two, carrying the remains to the ocean off Wai'ānae, where he devoured them.

When Ka-hala-o-puna's parents heard of her sixth and final death, they transformed themselves into their namesakes, the Mānoa wind and rain. In upper Mānoa, the father, Ka-hau-kani, the wind, takes the visible form of a hau tree thicket, perhaps the one in Paradise Park. The mother, Ka-ua-kuahine, the Mānoa rain, is always with us. Mānoa people used to say, "Oh, there comes Hine with her tiresome tears!"

Mānoa was the residence of the owl king, who lived on Pu'u Pueo, perhaps in the area of the present Hillside Avenue. The story of Ka-hala-o-puna shows the friendly side of the owls, but they can also be terrible enemies.

A certain Kapo'i had befriended the owls, building a heiau for them in Mānoa, but the O'ahu king, Kākuhihewa, disapproved and held Kapo'i as a prisoner awaiting execution in Waikīkī. The owls heard of this and the owl king in Mānoa sent out a call to the owls of all the islands to gather on O'ahu. On the day when Kapo'i was to be sacrificed, the owls swarmed in great clouds around Kākuhihewa's heiau. The warriors, priests and chiefs tried to drive them away, but the owls flew down and tore at the men's eyes and faces, scratched dirt over them and defecated on them.

Kapo'i was freed. Kākuhihewa said to him, "Your god has mana, greater than my god. Your god is a true god!"

Near the Hale Aloha dormitories is a place called Kānewai, "the waters of Kāne." Water appeared here when the great god Kāne drove his spear into the ground. The water of Kāne can make old people young, sick people healthy. Old stories describe our Kānewai as an underground pool, "mauka of King Street." The present Kānewai Lane and park lie east of Mānoa Stream and of course "mauka of King Street." In the southwest corner of Kānewai Park on Dole Street is a well which the Board of Water Supply calls "Cleghorn-Kānewai." It is not clear how the name Cleghorn became associated with this well. Archibald Cleghorn was an Englishman who married Princess Likelike, sister of Lili'uokalani. He was the father of Princess Ka'iulani and was serving as governor of O'ahu at the time of the overthrow of the Hawaiian government in 1893. During the Hawaiian royalist uprising of January 1895, a small group of royalists were hidden for a time in "the thick growth below Kānewai Spring," near the home of the woman Pae'āina Nalua.

People used to say Mānoa girls are pretty because they have as foster parents the Mānoa wind and rain, the parents of beautiful Ka-hala-o-puna.

What appear to be cloud formations hanging over the mountains at the upper end of Mānoa are actually the dog, Poki. He was best seen on a moonlit night when the viewer stood on the sacred bell rock of Mō'ilī'ili. The rock had the power of giving clear vision. Poki sometimes curls himself up, or he hangs by his hind legs from the mountain, with his head and paws extending down into Mānoa. At other times he stretches himself out as far as Nu'uānu, or even across the whole of O'ahu.

Kamehameha I lived for a time in a big cave on the east side of Mānoa Stream. The cave was said to be connected with Pālolo Valley. Many UH-Mānoa

students know of the several caves near the stream; in recent years there have even been complaints that persons were living in them. At least one cave did show signs of being lived in, but the occupant had departed, perhaps for Pālolo.

Ka Aina: Where the Land Came From ***by Charles S. Bouslog***

The origin of the College of Hawaii, the predecessor of the University, may be traced back to the 1862 Morrill Act funds for "land grant" colleges. The federal government could not "grant" land in Hawaii as it did for most states, but there was a guarantee of \$30,000 a year for several years, which increased to \$50,000 for a time. The eager response in Hawaii was a legislative action of May 25, 1905, which by amendment, originally called for Lahainaluna on Maui as the site. Mountain View, above Hilo, was also "amended," but these pork barrel loyalties eventually lost out to Oahu. The final approval on March 25, 1907, specified Manoa. A quickly appointed Board of Regents had its first organizing session six weeks later, May 7, 1907, with Territorial Governor George R. Carter. They met often and assiduously. On May 9, the "president" of the Board said that "he had been looking over several sites for the new College. . . ." He asked the other regents "to look up favorable sites . . . [and to] meet 9am Sunday 12th at Punahou & Wilder . . . to inspect the various sites. . . ." By the following Thursday, May 16, "interest centered on Highland Park and the Government land of Puahia." One regent had brought along a tentative offer from C. S. Desky on Blocks 4 and 7 in Highland Park" at \$1350 an acre for some 10.62 acres. They met again on June 6 to discuss efforts to obtain other portions of Highland Park. There were problems with options held by Mid-Pacific Institute for its own future expansion.

The minutes of January, 1908, report a protest to Governor Frear (who had succeeded Carter) "against the Board of Health granting permission to use Blocks 5 and 6 of Highland Park as a cemetery." To forestall

such a dolorous outlook for a campus devoted to the future, the regents hastened to acquire Blocks 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8 of Highland Park. The cemetery is not mentioned again.

From this time on, the minutes record repeated calls for a "comprehensive plan" for the future campus. Alas, the "orienting" of the new campus was determined by the Morrill Act, which saw "land grant" colleges as occupying large squares or rectangles of empty government land, arranged by earnest surveyors along the cardinal points of the compass. Thus the original quadrangle of so many campuses (and of our university too) is laid out on a true compass base, ignoring in the process our *makai/mauka* orientations, ignoring entirely the flow of our trade winds in the first and major construction, Hawaii Hall.

By September 17, 1908, the board had acquired both by exchange and by territorial grant some 41 acres, with another 23 acres under negotiation. Through much of the next year there was conflict between appraised values and landowners' desires. Then it was discovered that the upper lands adjacent to Mid-Pacific had some inappropriate zig-zag lines (perhaps the remains of former *kuleanas*), and for many years afterward there were friendly exchanges of small units.

In the journal, *Hawaiian Forester and Agriculturist*, President John W. Gilmore wrote (at the end of 1908): "We have also secured about 43 acres of land for a campus in one of the most beautiful valleys in the suburbs of Honolulu and negotiations are underway for considerable more land. When these lands are secured, when the necessary buildings are built, and when the campus is laid out, we will have one of the most beautiful College grounds in the country."

In a letter that he wrote to the board on May 8, 1911, we note that all was not yet idyllic on these grounds. "Rapid progress is being made in bringing the Puahia lands into service but . . . the Hawaiians now dwelling on the land are an obstacle. They are scattered over the land in about seven groups. One group tills the land. Some of them carouse and loaf a

great deal. . . ." He suggested that perhaps they could "be segregated on the Southeast corner of the property . . . for two years or such time as they could find a dwelling place elsewhere." A week later he gave more details and his position had hardened; ". . . they are scattered at random . . . sanitary and moral conditions are not promoted by their presence." Now he wanted the attorney general to remove "these people entirely from the land." On July 11, 1911, we learn that the attorney general "has signified his willingness to remove the squatters from the land and . . . at once."

Other troublesome removals were also necessary. The eastern areas where the farm and the first classroom building would be situated had been both *kula* (dry pasture) and *kalo* (wet fields for taro). The rock walls were an immense problem. Professor Frederick G. Krauss (in reminiscences of 1937) said: ". . . when the college took over the tract of land which was to become the future farm, it was all cut up into small stone-walled fields, ranging in area from one-tenth to one-fourth of an acre. These fields were farmed by individual Chinese and Hawaiian tenants . . . most of the tillage [by the collegiate farmers] during the first five years was done with dynamite and crowbar! Five thousand cubic yards of stone was removed from the land from the stone walls alone. Besides that there was a large amount of surface and buried rock. Twenty-two acres were cleared during the first ten years. . . ." The aggregated rocks made a pile at the future site of Hawaii Hall five feet deep, spread over an acre. He recalled that it was sold for building or as ballast for ships, and that Percy Pond had the contract.

The contract became weighty. Gilmore wrote to the regents on July 10, 1911, that Pond had contracted to remove the rocks in sixty days. But on August 28 Gilmore had to report that Pond now wanted to renegotiate his contract; he was losing money.

The first building, in 1909, was a dairy barn and attached farm office. Students were helping in tree planting, the first being perhaps in April of that year. The *Hawaii Collegian* of June 1910 refers to Arbor Day and has a mysterious picture of a meadowy

campus with many trees, obviously at some remove from the rock-strewn fields.

The first Commencement was June 3, 1912. Hawaii Hall, liberated from the acre of rocks, was ready for use in September, 1912. Of equal importance, a sewer connection to Metcalf Street had been made a year earlier.

Scattered Hawaiians had not been the only persons to interfere with the land. Hermann Focke and Walter Wall had sold the new college much of the former Metcalf land in Highland Park. After farming got going, Focke insisted on going back and forth through the campus (presumably with cows and horses), alleging that he had reserved a right-of-way. President Gilmore became much exasperated and wrote a fiery protest to the regents; Governor Frear responded, suggesting a more relaxed attitude and a search for friendly negotiations. Mr. Focke was the president of Hoffschlaeger & Co. and was occasionally within diplomatic status as consul at times for Belgium and Chile.

Not all of the early historical sketches agree on the land available when the campus finally opened to something more than dairy cows and collegiate farmers. Arthur Dean in 1926 thought the acreage at the end of 1910 had been 59 acres. The *Hawaii Alumnus* counted 44.5 acres.

In 1914, recently arrived President Dean found the campus in a pitiful state. The legislators were also concerned. The Senate Journal in 1915 complains that the "unattractive surroundings of the college tend to discourage attendance. The almost impassable roads and generally unkempt aspect of the grounds. . . ."

By 1928, the campus had grown to 101.48 acres. Archibald A. Dunn, in the office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, sent a summary of seventeen years of executive orders to University Treasurer, Gerald Kinneare:

No. 3: January 17, 1911, 29.30 acres in Puahia (originally Crown Land).

No. 28: March 26, 1916, 2.65 acres by purchase.

No. 34: July 29, 1915, 15.87 acres in Highland Park, obtained by exchange; and 30.34 acres in Highland Park from Walter E. Wall and Hermann Focke by purchase on August 18, 1909; and 16.90 acres by exchange from Mid-Pacific Institute in 1915.

No. 278: June 3, 1927. 2.07 acres from Bishop Estate (at \$7,967 an acre); and the Aquarium site in 1923.

Statehood brought about a radical shift in the relationship of the University to the land it occupied. Under territorial government, the land was really on loan; the Territory had title. But now the University had become a "body corporate," and could hold the land in fee. The new state constitution stated, "The University of Hawaii is hereby established as the state university and constituted a body corporate. It shall have title to all the real and personal property now or hereafter set aside or conveyed to it. . . ." One effect has been that now the State may occasionally choose to lease land to the University, rather than set it aside, because once given, such land became University property. Executive orders already on the books were the instrument that conveyed title to the University. A new executive order, No. 1807, consolidated most of these earlier orders.

In 1982, the 101 acres of 1928 have quadrupled to 427. The original observatory site at the top of Kaimuki plain, 6,974 square feet, was sold in 1979 by public auction for \$187,000. The Aquarium site had been obtained in 1919 from William G. Irwin (who had bought it in 1896), and exchanged for the new site nearby with the City and County. In 1958, its 2.35 acres were transferred to fee by Executive Order No. 1817. The Quarry land, dealt with in another chapter, is part of the *Makai* Campus, which has 88.6 acres. On the Central Campus, the College of Education occupies 15.4 acres. The East-West Center has the use of 21 acres, on which it is a tenant so long as it continues to carry out the educational and research objectives of its establishment in 1960. The Pineapple

Research Institute land on Dole Street (with Krauss Hall) of 5.08 acres was purchased in 1970.

The Biomedical building and the Auxiliary Services area are on 21.312 acres obtained from Mid-Pacific Institute. Negotiations had started in 1947, and the property was finally conveyed by Executive Order No. 1739 in 1956, and included in 1958 as university property by No. 1807.

The *Mauka* Campus is close to the Central Campus, but is not contiguous. It was obtained in 1968, at the time of many changes in the area where the Manoa Marketplace is now located. These University parcels lie along both sides of Kolowalu Street and Woodlawn Drive. The University of Hawaii Press (across from Noelani School) is on 1.605 acres. The Astronomy Institute next door occupies 3.367 acres. An additional parcel lying mostly on the eastern side of Woodlawn Drive totals 9.914 acres. Here there are the U.S. Department of Agriculture's fruit fly laboratories, several tropical agriculture greenhouses, and a dog training facility called "Eye of the Pacific," temporarily located here. Large plots at Woodlawn and Lowry are not in use and are heavily overgrown with haole-koa. There were originally 30 acres in this entire *Mauka* Campus area, but two were ceded to the state for the extension of Woodlawn Drive, and the most *mauka* parcel now lies on both sides of the street.

The Lyon Arboretum, at the northwestern head of Manoa Valley, with a well-forested 124 acres was obtained from the Hawaii Sugar Planters' Association by deed on July 1, 1953. The deed restricts the use of the land to the University only as an arboretum and botanical garden.

There remain some tantalizing historical problems. The grantees of land at the Mahele (mostly 1848-50) have their names recorded forever in all subsequent deeds and title search leads back to the first owner. All but one of these names for campus land were Hawaiian. Names seen are: Ewaloa, Kapehana, Kaumakapili, Mooiki, Ono, Poonui, Puoa, Hakuole. Charles Kanaina (the father of King Lunalilo) at mid-century was the owner of much of the *Mauka*

Campus and of the large areas now in the Lyon Arboretum. For most of these men, it is a one-time legal enshrinement; few of the names are seen again, except in deed.

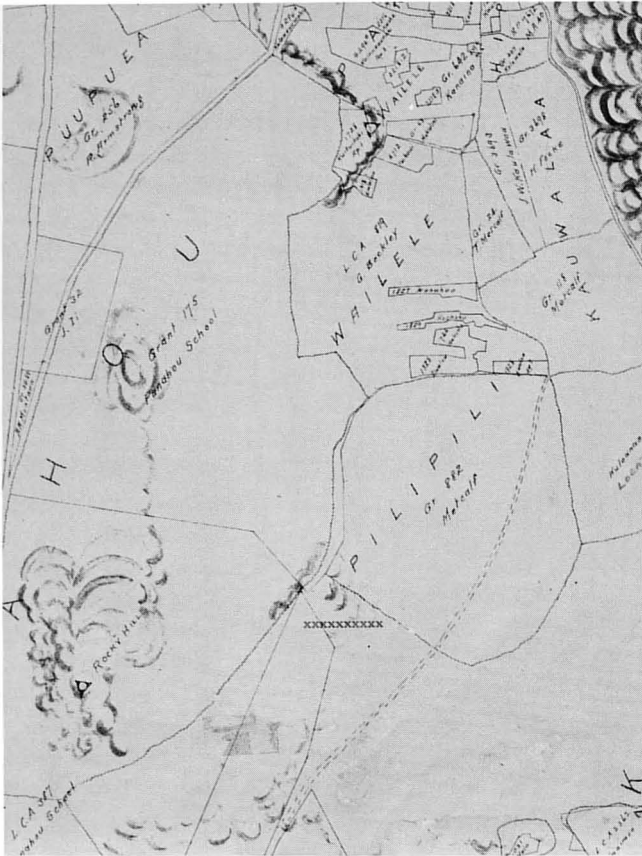
I have attempted to trace the ownership changes of some of the original grants: 718, 882, 1744, 1748, 1828 (see the 1882 map on p. 186).

In the "Native Register," (p. 270) Ewaloa signed with his mark. There is reference to his widow in 1876, and to an heir in 1881 when the land passed into the hands of Emma Davison. No more Ewaloa.

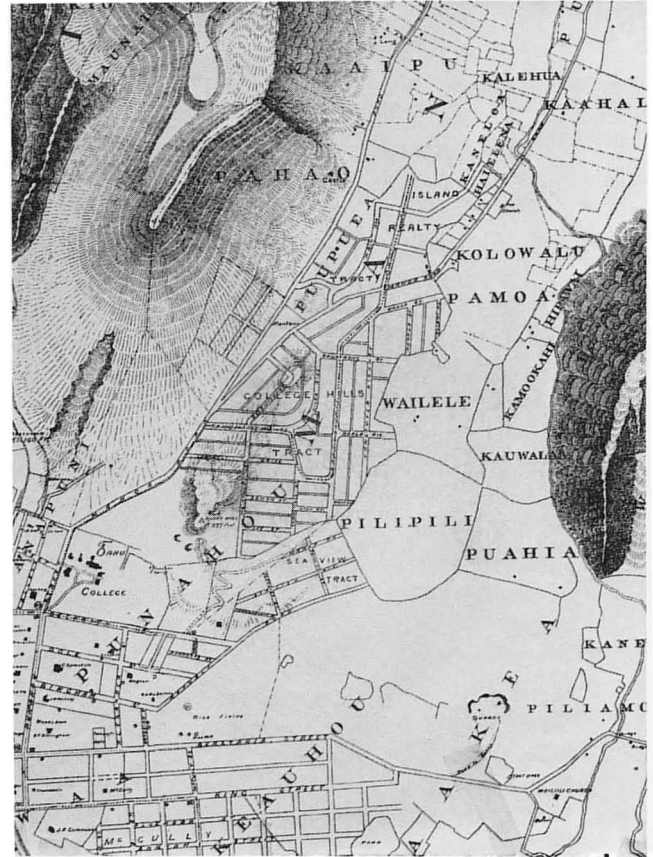
Hakuole has modern descendants but the land is no longer theirs. For Land Grant 1744, he made his mark in the "Native Register" and testified: "I got this land in 1830 . . . for taro land for cultivating sweet potato at Kawailele in the land of Lui Palani (Louis French), the *konohiki*." This was on December 3, 1847. An heir sold to Ilikealani in 1864. The family continued in the valley. One man is listed as a Manoa taro planter in the city directory of 1888. In 1894-95 one is listed as living in Manoa. The last *kuleana* seems to have been sold by the mortgagor to a Magoon in 1896.

A map of Manoa Valley was issued in 1882. Only the campus portion appears here. Heavily memorialized is Theophilus Metcalf, who is shown as having had an initial ownership of much of the Central Campus. Ewaloa and Hakuole are shown for areas at the upper end of the Central Campus. Today the only memorial for Metcalf is the street, which ends at, and points to, the very center of the campus. Most of what lies beyond was once his. Thrum's *Annual* for 1892 (an issue full of information about Manoa) refers to the "old Metcalf homestead, the approach to which is by way of Sea View. There is no roadway connecting it with the valley proper at this time."

Metcalf, in his brief 48 years (1818-1866), was a man of many talents and careers, and deserves more than a street as his memorial. An upstate New Yorker, he was a civil engineer when he was only 21 and a planner for the first railroads in Michigan. Because of ill health, he tried for a warmer climate, sailing around the Horn (never fewer than 140 days), arriving in Honolulu in 1842, when he was 24. He



In this map for 1882, the future Metcalf Street is marked with X's. "Puahia" is east of Pilipili, marked here as "Kuleanas not located." Govt. Survey Map No. 1068. Baldwin Survey, (1882)



The "College Hills" subdivision now appears. Note that the Quarry is located on the map, bottom right corner. The trolley car route to the University (via Punahou) is indicated by a broken line. Map of Manoa in 1901

seems to have been the first Daguerrean photographer in the islands, advertising in 1845, but this sortie failed. He was also a surveyor and we are told that he was the only one in Honolulu in 1843. (Very good years for surveyors were soon to come.) He was a developer of water facilities in Nuuanu, then a Marshal, then prison commissioner (soon resigning in disgust with the conditions). He did the original survey of the Oahu College (Punahou) lands in 1848. He became a sugar planter on the island of Hawaii.

Metcalf died in Oakland, California, while taking his eldest daughter, Emma (who would become famous as Emma Beckley, then Nakuina) to attend Mills College. There were three daughters and a son by two wives (both of whom were probably Hawaiian). The Metcalf role with Manoa land continued for many years. It began before the Mahele, with 4.86 acres in 1847. A letter from G. M. Robertson to the land commissioner lists the known landowners in Manoa of this year. In this long list are only two western names: Hannah Hooper and T. Metcalf. The next year he bought another 16.43 acres. In 1852 (after three years efforts), he got 54 acres in Pilipili (see map of Manoa, p. 186), for a total of 75.29 acres. All were purchased from the government.

The estate went to his children. Metcalf's son, Frank, was busy buying and selling pieces of the Manoa land; most had been sold by 1882—when the map memorialized the original holdings. The sugar plantation near Hilo was taken over for its mortgage in 1870, four years after Metcalf's death.

It is difficult to follow the trail of land ownership here. The Hawaiian names begin to disappear in the mid-1860's and early 1870's. The grantor/grantee books in the Bureau of Conveyances display many long lists of properties held by attorneys acting as trustees or administrators. Ownership had been interrupted. One may suspect that at times whole families died in the nineteenth century epidemics, or fled Honolulu to avoid the death toll. Immediately after the Mahele began there was the 1848-49 epidemic of measles, whooping cough, and flu in which some 10,000 died. In 1853, from 5,000 to 6,000 died of small pox. In 1857, flu and dengue fever killed "many." In 1870-01, scarlet fever caused a "great" death toll. The Hawaiian population of 70,000 in 1853 was down to 40,000 by 1884 (to which may be added 4,200 part Hawaiians).

A 1955 survey of landowners in Manoa having two or more acres contains only one Hawaiian name, Akau, and one widely known Hawaiian family, Woolsey, who had 55.9 acres.

By 1907-10, when the first campus lands were being obtained, the remaining Hawaiians were, as we have noted in the Regents' minutes, "squatters" on the land. Thrum, in 1892, strikes the elegiac note: "The former residents of the valley have passed away, and few of the present inhabitants are living on the land of their fathers, or continuing their industries."

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Chapter VII

Building a Rainbow: Conclusion

by Victor Kobayashi

This campus is full of light and sunshine.
You must always keep it that way.

*—Ansel Adams, to the late Willard Wilson,
while touring the Manoa Campus*

The Manoa Campus has often been described as a “hodge-podge” of building styles from (what local reporters once called) “a New York version of a pagoda, in concrete and cement” (the Biomedical Building) to “early Ohio State” (Hawaii Hall) to “tennis ball cans” (Hale Aloha towers). Architects range from C. W. Dickey (Wist Hall) to I. M. Pei (Kennedy Theatre). It is indeed an irrevocable hodge-podge, an ecosystem of buildings, sculptures, plants, people, animals in an uneasy relationship. Even the names of buildings are a strange mix: from a Watanabe Hall and a Hale Kahawai to a Porteus Hall.

What is most unusual about the campus is its mixtures of introduced cultures, from the people to the buildings to the flora: a building dating its architectural origins to Yi Dynasty Korea (Korean Studies Center Building); a garden using tropical plants, including guava, but tracing its spiritual lineage to Japan (the Jefferson Hall Japanese garden); an authentic Thai pavilion erected by volunteer union workers; a tree that goes back over a thousand years to the historic Buddha (the Bodhi tree); a Polynesian taro patch (on disputed land, near Manoa Stream, near Frear Hall); bamboo forests (Sakamaki Hall and the Art Building); Japanese temple stone lion-dogs (Hamilton); a Tony Smith metal sculpture; a 400-year-old stone traveler’s lantern that lit the paths of countless itinerant Japanese throughout the centuries (in East-West Center’s Japanese garden); a tea ceremony house from Japan whose design goes back at least as far as the time of



To the Hawaiians, “Mānoa” meant “vast,” and from the distant past, it was a valley of rainbows. A particularly spectacular one appeared during a commencement ceremony in the early forties or late thirties, when spring graduations were small enough to be held in Andrews Outdoor Theatre, which had been constructed in 1935. University Archives Photo (n.d.)



In 1982, the University of Hawaii celebrated its 75th Anniversary of its founding and on May 17 of that year, Manoa held its 71st Annual Spring Commencement on the Old Quadrangle, with Interim Chancellor Marvin Anderson, President Fujio Matsuda, and other University leaders seated on stage in front of the oldest building on the Central Campus, Hawaii Hall (completed in 1912), left. Immediately in the background is Dean Hall (completed in 1929) and then Diamond Head and the skyline of Moiliili-Waikiki. Former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg delivered the major address to the 2,033 who received degrees and thousands of parents, relatives, faculty members, Regents, and friends in attendance. *Honolulu Advertiser* Photo by Ron Jett (1982). Courtesy *Honolulu Advertiser*

the famous teamaster, Sen no Rikyu; as well as buildings with columns that have origins in ancient Greece and Rome.

The crossing of orchids from Nepal with those from the Philippines; new varieties of anthuriums, macadamia nuts, maize, and salad lettuce for diversified agriculture; chambered nautilus from the South Seas in the Waikiki Aquarium to the rare palms from the Ryukyu Islands by Hawaii Hall. Chinese acupuncture, Hawaiian herbal medicine, Chaulmoogra oil, and open-heart surgery, *Ho'oponopono* and behavior therapy. Even the variety of clothing and footwear reflects the hodge-podge, the *kala koa*.

The campus is a hodge-podge of events and ideas: the early involvement with Kabuki, Noh, and Peking opera on the stage of Farrington Hall to Malaysian

and Indian plays and dances on the boards of Kennedy Theatre, along with Shakespeare, Samuel Beckett, Ibsen, Aristophanes, and Bertolt Brecht; the sounds of *gamelan*, *gagaku* of the T'ang Dynasty via contemporary Japan, Dave Brubeck, rock music, and ancient Hawaiian chanting emanating from Andrews Outdoor Theatre; the grunts of karate and football, as well as the silence of *tai chi chuan*; the sounds of Ilocano, Tagalog, Cantonese, and Indonesian from the language laboratories; D. T. Suzuki lecturing on Zen at an East-West philosopher's conference or Susan Sontag reading her latest short stories; modern Chinese art and Mexican fresco painting, calligraphy east and west.

What is now needed is a Samoan *fale*, perhaps for a Russian ballet?



Glossary of Hawaiian Words

aina. Land.

anuenue. Rainbow.

awa. Kava, the kava plant, the root of which makes a narcotic beverage in Polynesia; the beverage itself.

Ewa. Name of area and also a village on Oahu, and west of Honolulu. Also used locally to refer to the direction towards ewa.

hale. house.

hupu'u. A tree fern that grows in Hawaii.

hulihuli. To turn over. *Hulihuli* chicken is chicken broiled by turning over a charcoal fire.

ka. (or *ke*), the. (Used before nouns as an article, e.g. *ka aina*, the land.)

kala koa. Multi-colored, calico.

Ka Leo O Hawaii. "The Voice (*leo*) of Hawaii," the University of Hawaii at Manoa student newspaper. *Ka Leo* was also the name of a Royalist newspaper in the 1800's.

kalo. Taro. Refers, therefore to wetland; see *kula*.

Ka Palapala. "The book." University of Hawaii at Manoa student yearbook. Students also called it "*Kapap*."

kiawe. The algaroba tree; many kiawe trees grew on the Manoa site before the University was established, and many still grow on the campus.

Konohiki. Land rights holder.

kula. Dry (land). An act of 1884 made a distinction between *kula* (dry) land and *kalo* (taro, therefore wet) land.

mahiole. Feather helmet.

makahiki. An annual Hawaiian festival that began about mid-October and continued for about four months.

makai. Toward the sea, opposite of *mauka*.

mauka. Toward the inland, opposite of *makai*.

mo'o. A lizard, water spirit.

pali. Cliff.

panini. Prickly pear cactus (that was on campus site before the College of Hawaii was established.)

ulu. Breadfruit.

Waikiki. As a directional term means in the direction of Waikiki.

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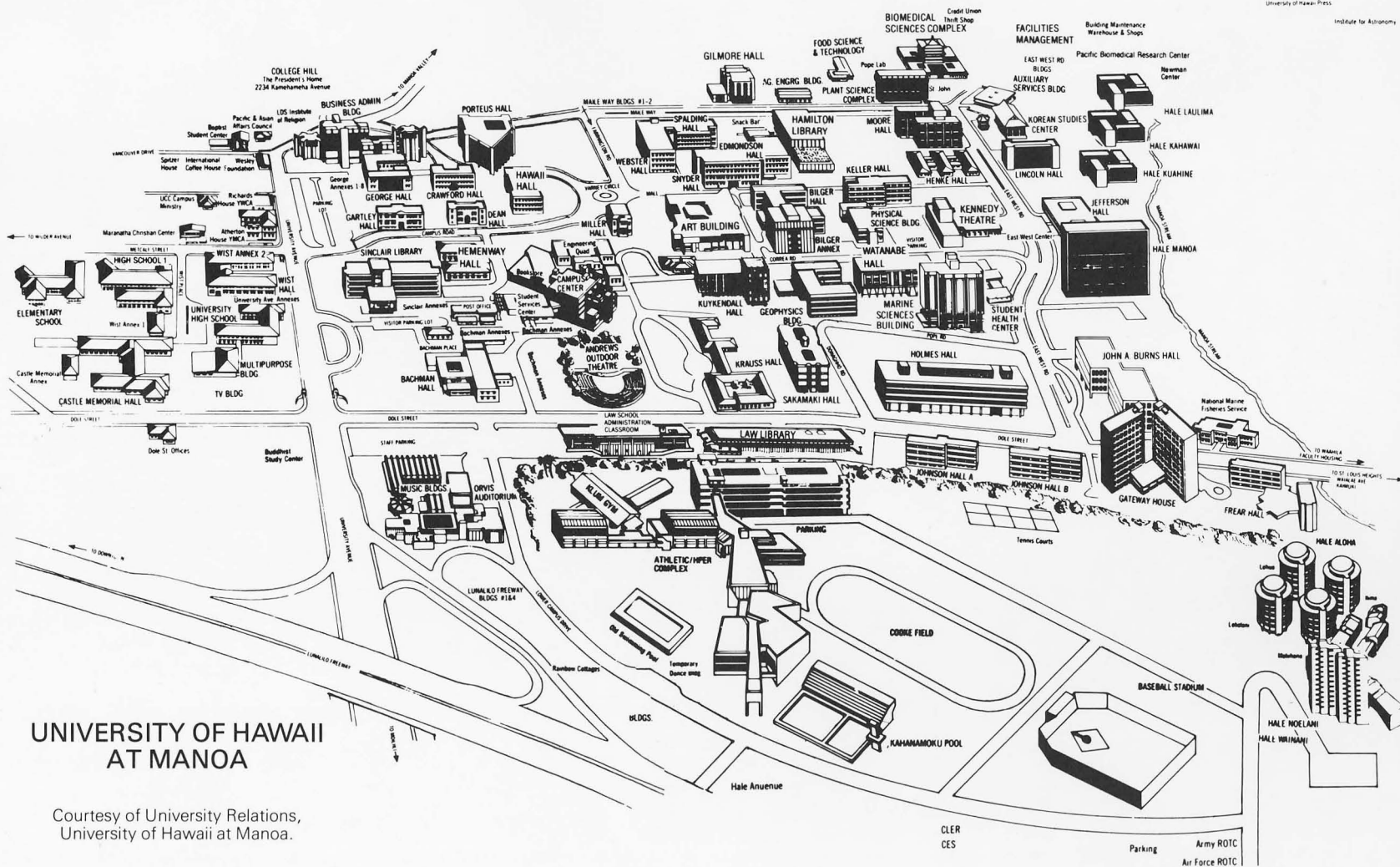
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